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Minorities Speak Up: Results of the Survey on the Vitality of the Official-Language Minorities

2006

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rour.ded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p}	preliminary
^{r}	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E}	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

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Introduction

The concept of vitality is now an integral part of the vocabulary of many observers and players in the political, academic and community spheres. However, despite its widespread use, the concept is not easy to define[1]. While the definition may be broad enough to make the concept useful, its lack of precision generally makes vitality difficult to pin down and measure. Considering that the concept of vitality is multi-faceted and complex, the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) was mainly intended as a tool for measuring some of its major dimensions.

In Part VII of the *Official-languages Act* of 1988, section 41 states, in its English version, that the federal government "is committed to enhancing the vitality of the English and French linguistic minority communities in Canada..." while the French version states that the government "s'engage à favoriser l'épanouissement des minorités francophones et anglophones du Canada..." This association between vitality and "épanouissement" (advancement) would seem to suggest that these linguistic communities have a dynamic quality on which their development or indeed their survival depends.

This first analytical report of the SVOLM data is presented following the release of language data from the 2006 Census, which occurred December 4, 2007. While the Census contains a number of language questions, it allows the exploration of only a limited number of areas of language use outside the home, and it does not provide answers to various questions that interest official-language minorities. The survey is intended to fill some of these gaps. This first report will also seek to provide statistics useful for developing programs and policies regarding official-language minorities.

The first section of the report will present general information on SVOLM as well as the context in which the survey was created.

Section 2 will present information on the concept of subjective vitality and sense of belonging. The vitality of linguistic communities in a minority situation has at least two components: objective and subjective. In other words, for one part there are facts and behaviours, and on the other hand there are perceptions and representations. The SVOLM information will enable us to highlight not only the perceptions that members of minority groups have of their community and its future, but also it will be able to juxtapose and compare the subjective and objective aspects of vitality and show the link between behaviours and perceptions.

A major portion of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities concerns language behaviours. Within the family, with friends, within the broader social network or outside the home within various institutions, the survey yields a general picture of the use of languages in both the private and public spheres.

Related to this, section 3 presents statistics to show how official-language minorities (OLMs) are using the minority language in their daily life outside the home and in the workplace. In cases where the minority language is rarely used (which appears to be the case for many Francophones outside Quebec), it is necessary to analyse the link between respondents' main language and the language that they use in their daily activities. The result presented allow us to answer the following questions:

a) Are there some areas or spheres of life outside the home where people use the language of the majority while in others they use the language of the minority?

b) How widespread are the phenomena of people not using the minority language because that language is simply no longer their main language and of people wanting to use the minority language (their main language) but not doing so or being unable to do so? Also, we can thus highlight the relationship that exists between the perception of the language's presence in various spheres and whether or not the language is used.

1. See among others, literature review proposed by Harwood and al. (2004).

Section 4 covers health care. This theme is important for at least two reasons. Firstly, the departure of young people towards large cities or outside their province contributes to the ageing of the population by the early attrition of younger cohorts. Secondly, for Francophones in particular, a number of communities have a population that is aging proportionally more rapidly than the majority population, because the language is not being passed on to the new cohorts. Also, health care is a key sector; considering how vulnerable people feel when they need care, it is especially important to be able to use the language in which one can make oneself understood and feel most at ease.

In this section, then, it is necessary to bring out how important it is (or is not) for OLM members to receive services in the language of the minority. The reasons given by respondents are also important, since they are generally tied to perceptions which may influence their behaviour.

The main question that should guide the fifth section is the following: considering that education in the language of the minority is seen, by many, as a basic means to ensure their survival, to what extent does information on the educational and linguistic paths of children in OLMs confirm that perception? In other words, can we conclude that the hope placed in children to ensure the vitality of OLMs is reflected in the choices made by parents? Considering that section 23 of the Charter is seen as a major advance for the rights of OLMs, and particularly Francophones, the results of the survey on school attendance provide useful information to judge the actual situation.

We know that our current understanding of enrolment in minority schools is imprecise and partial. A number of people are therefore expecting the SVOLM to provide a better estimate of the phenomenon. This being the case, the choices of parents are based on a number of factors. Other than the characteristics of the parents, the report also brings to light certain reasons why they decided to send their child to one school or another, one program or another.

Finally, by means of the conclusion, we want not only to summarize the main findings brought out in the framework of this report, but we also propose that this rich data source would allow in-depth study of several important issues.

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Harwood, Jake, Howard Giles and Richard Y. Bourhis (1994).
The Genesis of Vitality Theory: Historical Patterns and Discoursal Dimensions. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language*, 108, pp. 167 to 206.

Section 1 Context and survey information

In the spring of 2003, the Canadian government unveiled an Action Plan for Official-languages. This five-year plan sets forth a number of specific objectives in areas that are seen as top priorities by official-language minorities: education, communitiy development and an exemplary public service. The Action Plan's objectives are intended to enhance the vitality of the English and French linguistic minorities communities and to support and assist their development.

To obtain an overview of the current situation of Francophone and Anglophone minorities in areas such as the family, education, health, early childhood and language of use in public life, a partnership was established among a number of federal departments and agencies[2] covered by the objectives of the Action Plan in order to fund the implementation of a post-censal survey[3]. This is the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM), which specifically focuses on French-speakers outside Quebec and English-speakers in Quebec.

The survey data provide a deeper understanding of the current situation of individuals who belong to these groups, on subjects as varied as instruction in the minority language, access to different services in that language (e.g., health care), and language practices in daily activities both at home and outside the home.

1.1 Survey objectives and information needs

The survey has two main objectives. First, it collects information about areas that are top priorities for official-language minority communities such as education, health and justice. Second, it produces information that will assist various departments and agencies in policy development and program implementation. Moreover, the database thus produced allows researchers in the government, university and private sectors to investigate issues that they identify with regard to official-language minorities.

The information collected by the survey not only sheds light on the situation of official-language minorities relative to their demographic, social, economic and cultural capital, but also offers a better understanding of their language practices and experience. Thus, using this database will improve our understanding of the linguistic trajectory of members of official-language minority communities from early childhood to adulthood, the language dynamics in exogamous families, the motivations behind parents' transmission of their mother tongue to their children and their choice of a school system. The database also yields statistics on aspects of language use in the public sphere, such as minority language access to health care and government services and the use of languages in businesses, professional and non-professional associations and the workplace. These statistics will provide information about whether members of official-language minority communities are able to live their lives in the minority language.

2. A list of the federal partners that participated in the funding and development of the survey is provided in Appendix G.
3. A post-censal survey uses the census database to select a sample of respondents.

1.2 Conducting the survey[4] and defining the sample

Data collection for the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) took place from October 2006 to January 2007, nearly six months after the 2006 Census. It consisted of a telephone interview lasting approximately 40 minutes, using computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) techniques. Interviews were conducted in English or French, depending on the respondent's choice.[5]

The survey respondents were selected from the sample of persons who had completed the long questionnaire in the 2006 Census[6], one out of five households. Respondent selection was based on answers to the questions on mother tongue, knowledge of official languages and language spoken most often at home. This ensured that the survey covered all the people considered to belong to official-language minorities. The criteria used in the SVOLM for selecting the sample are as follows:

1- French speakers outside Quebec

a) Those who have French as their mother tongue, alone or with another language;
b) Those whose mother tongue is a non-official language (referred to in this report as allophones) and who, of the two official-languages, know only French;
c) Those whose mother tongue is a non-official language, who know both French and English, and who speak either a non-official language or French, alone or with another language, most often at home.

2- English speakers in Quebec

a) Those who have English as their mother tongue, alone or with another language;
b) Those whose mother tongue is a non-official language and who, of the two official languages, know only English;
c) Those whose mother tongue is a non-official language, who know both English and French, and who speak either a non-official language or English, alone or with another language, most often at home.

For historical reasons, the mother tongue criterion is often used to designate Canada's Francophone and Anglophone populations. Not only do statistics based on this criterion have the advantage of being approximately comparable for more than half a century, but section 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* of 1982 uses it as one of the conditions entitling parents to send their children to elementary or secondary school in the minority language. However, shifts that have taken place over the years in the composition of Canada's population are likely to lead to a redefinition or expansion of the concept of Francophone or Anglophone group or community, since a significant number of people whose mother tongue is neither French nor English use one or both of these languages predominantly or commonly in their daily life.

Accordingly, it has been suggested that a definition of official-language minorities be adopted that takes this reality into account. Of course, the SVOLM data distinguish between individuals according to their mother tongue, but to avoid any possible confusion, this report uses the terms "English-speaking population" or "English speaker" and "French-speaking population" or "French speaker" to designate the official-language minorities in Quebec and those outside of Quebec, respectively.

4. Only the main methodology elements are described here, by way of introduction. Appendix A provides detailed information on the framework of the survey and its methodology.
5. Interviewers were instructed to first approach respondents in French outside Quebec and in English in Quebec. However, at the beginning of the interview, they were told to ask respondents whether they preferred to be addressed in English or French.
6. In the case of Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island, the short (2A) questionnaire was used, owing to the small size of the sample of the official language minority.

1.3 Sample composition and themes of the main modules of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities

The survey has two universes: 1) adults aged 18 and over, and 2) children under 18 years of age whose parent (who is the respondent) belongs to the official-language minority. Accordingly, two samples were drawn. The response rates obtained were 70.5% for the adult sample and 76.1% for the child sample. The two final databases contain a) 20,067 adults and b) 15,550 children. The size of the samples takes into account the fact that official-language minority communities are distinct from one province to another, but also from one region to another within the same province. The situations facing them differ depending on whether they are concentrated or dispersed over the geographic area. Appendix B shows the breakdown of the sample and the target population among the provinces, territories and regions for which reliable estimates could be obtained.[7]

Also, in Quebec, in light of the particular situation of allophones in the Montreal census metropolitan area and the strong competition that exists there between French and English, a sample of allophones with French as their first official language spoken was added to the sample of allophones with English as their first official language spoken. This should make it possible to gain a better understanding of their linguistic orientation. However, in light of the purpose of this report, that sub-sample is not included in the statistics presented here.[8]

The content of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) questionnaire reflects the information needs of a certain number of federal partners. It was determined based on the results of a series of qualitative tests and a pilot survey. The pilot survey was used to evaluate the wording of the questions, the consistency among them and the format of the questionnaire, as well as the procedures for capturing the computer-assisted telephone interview.

The survey contained a series of modules on various themes. A common part of the questionnaire collected demographic, linguistic and cultural information about the respondent and, where applicable, the child, as well as members of the household. These modules concerned the respondent's language proficiency, education, linguistic trajectory from childhood to adulthood and sense of belonging, as well as perceived subjective vitality, economic activity and income.

Other themes were brought up exclusively in interviews conducted with the adult sample, while others specifically targeted the sample of children[9]. In this report, the information presented in section 2 on sense of belonging and subjective vitality come from the adult sample. Those presented in section 3, language practices and behaviours in the public sphere, as well as those in section 4 on access to health care services, are also drawn from the adult sample only. On the other hand, section 5 on school attendance is drawn only from the sample of children.

1.4 Potential and limitations of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities

The census is the most important source of information produced by Statistics Canada on the situation of official-language minorities in Canada. Despite this wealth of information and the fact that the census yields information at a very detailed geographic level, other data sources lend themselves to analysing specific subjects in much greater depth. One such data source is the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM).

As noted above, this survey covers a sizable number of varied themes on which much can be learned from analysing the data. However, despite the survey's great analytical potential, it has various limitations. First, the

7. In consideration of the size of their respective populations, the three territories were grouped together in order to obtain statistically reliable estimates.
8. In Quebec, the final databases include a) 769 allophone adults and b) 694 allophone children whose parent has French as their first official language spoken. Appendix A on survey methodology discusses the factors that affected the final composition and size of this sub-sample.
9. Data concerning the sample of children were collected from the parent belonging to the official-language minority.

level of geographic detail must generally be limited to the provinces and, in the case of New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, to selected regions for which reliable estimates could be obtained. Thus, for the purposes of the survey, New Brunswick was divided into three regions: the North, the Southeast and the rest of the province. In turn, Ontario was divided into five regions: the Northeast, the Southeast, the Ottawa census division, the Toronto census division and the rest of the province. For Quebec, reliable statistics can be obtained for the East, Estrie and the South, Quebec and vicinity, the West, the Montreal CMA and the rest of the province.[10]

As its name indicates, the survey concerns the concept of "vitality" of official-language minorities[11]. This concept has been used for at least ten years. The survey does not claim to cover all the themes and issues encompassed by the concept of vitality. Nevertheless, it examines some of the most important aspects. Also, while there may be some similarities, the concerns and issues that affect official-language communities outside Quebec and those in Quebec are not identical. The same is true for concerns and issues that are specific to the official-language minorities of each province, or indeed to the various regions within provinces.

Consequently, a standardized questionnaire cannot claim to cover all the particularities of each province and region. This said, the SVOLM nevertheless sheds light on a number of themes that these provinces and regions have in common. This report presents only part of the wealth of information contained in the survey.

The sections of the report focus on various themes. The next section is on the sense of belonging and subjective vitality. The third section presents information on language practices and behaviours in the public sphere, while the fourth section is information on health care services and access to these services in the minority language. The fifth and final section tackles the theme of school attendance.

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10. Appendix C contains a list of the census divisions that comprise the major regions for these three provinces.
11. This notion is explained in many studies such as Giles et al. (1977), Harwood et al. (1994) and Giles and Johnson (1981) or Bourhis and Lepicq (2004)

Section 2 Sense of belonging and subjective vitality

The concept of vitality of language communities in a minority situation has at least two dimensions: objective and subjective. In other words, on the one hand there are facts and behaviours, and on the other hand there are perceptions and representations. A number of research studies have revealed a relationship between the perceived subjective ethnolinguistic vitality of a group and its objective vitality. However, other studies have identified major gaps in how the answers shape up on the two scales[12].

According to Harwood et al. (1994:175), a major premise of the theoretical framework for subjective vitality is that for purposes of determining inter-ethnic or language behaviours, the subjective evaluation that the members of a group make of their own group or another group may be just as important as the group's objective vitality, as measured, for instance, by their numbers or their demographic weight, or the social or political status.

Giles and Johnson (1981) thus advanced the idea that for purposes of predicting the language behaviour of the members of a group, a combination of information on objective vitality and subjective vitality was a more precise and more appropriate method than relying solely on objective evaluations of the vitality of the groups involved.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) is the first survey conducted by Statistics Canada that asks questions on perceptions in the language sphere. As will be seen, this information is of interest in that the findings shed light on facts and behaviours.

The first part will focus on the objective dimension. A few linguistic characteristics collected from the survey's target population will be presented. The two other parts will focus on the subjective dimension. We will first present a few items for measuring the sense of belonging, and then some key findings on perceived subjective vitality.

2.1 A few linguistic characteristics of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities target population

As stated at the beginning of this analytical report, the target population of the survey was defined on the basis of various linguistic characteristics. As may be seen in Chart 2.1, official-language minorities in Quebec and those outside Quebec have their own characteristics.

For the provinces other than Quebec, the French-speaking target population is distinguished by the fact that the proportions of adults having French (single response) as their mother tongue and those who have French as their first official language spoken (FOLS) are almost identical[13], namely approximately 85%.

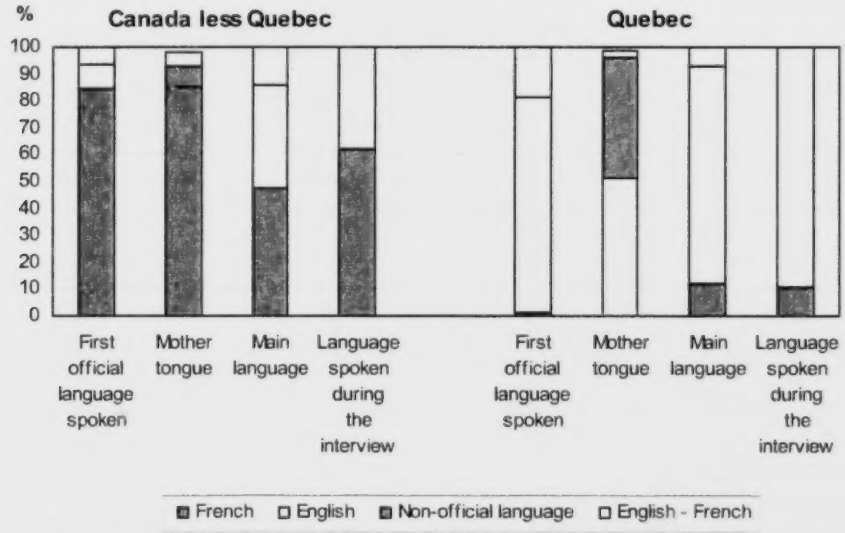
Nearly 47% of the French-speaking target population outside Quebec reported having French as their main language, that is, the language in which people are most at ease when speaking; 39% reported being more at ease in English than in French, while nearly 14% reported being as much at ease in one language as the other. As well, 62% of French-speaking adults did the interview in French, with the majority of those who reported being equally at ease in both languages choosing to do their interview in French.

Quite a substantial variation is observed between provinces for these results. In Ontario, the province that has the largest number of Francophones in a minority situation in Canada, 44% of French-speaking adults report having French as their main language, compared to 41% reporting English.

12. See, for example, literature review presented by Harwood et al. (1994) or studies done by Bourhis et al. (1981)
13. A small proportion of the target population has English as its first official language spoken (9%). This basically corresponds to persons with French as their mother tongue who reported no longer being able to conduct a conversation in French. Statistics on each of the variables in Chart 2.1 are provided in Appendix E.

In New Brunswick, more than 80% of French-speaking adults have French as their main language. It was Saskatchewan adults who reported the smallest proportion of people having French as their main language (13%), with 75% reporting being more at ease in English than in French. In almost all other provinces, slightly more than one French-speaking adult in two reports being more at ease in French than in English.

Chart 2.1
Selected linguistic characteristics of French-speaking adults outside Quebec and English-speaking adults in Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV) for the estimates used to produce this graph
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

In Quebec, in the survey's target population[14], 51% have English as their mother tongue where nearly 80% of English-speaking adults have English as their first official-language spoken (FOLS). Also, in light of the sizable proportion of allophones having English as their FOLS, 45% of the sample consists of adults who have a language other than English or French as their mother tongue. Lastly, 81% of adults in the Quebec target population report having English as their main language and 89% chose to answer the survey's telephone questionnaire in that language.

The information on the main language of the respondent is of great interest, mainly outside Quebec, where the environment in which French-speaking communities live has a strong influence on their language behaviours.

The results of the survey confirm the relationship between language spoken at home and the main language. Among French-speaking adults who reported speaking English most often at home (38%), nearly three quarters reported being more at ease in English than in French and another 16% reported being equally at ease in both languages.

Also, as table 2.1 shows, there is a strong relationship between the main language of French-speaking adults outside Quebec and the weight they represent within their municipality of residence.

14. The sample of allophones with French as their first official language spoken is not included in the target population of the survey. It will be dealt with in subsequent analyses.

Outside Quebec, 39% of French-speaking adults live in municipalities where they represent less than 10% of the population. Generally, in those municipalities, only 25% reported French as their main language compared to 59% who reported being more at ease in English than in French and 16% being equally at ease in both languages.

In comparison, among French-speaking adults residing in municipalities where the weight they represent is larger or equal to 70% of the population, 91% reported French as their main language.

Table 2.1
Main language of French-speaking adults by the proportion that they represent in their municipality of residence, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Main language	Proportion of French–speaking adults in the municipality of residence					
	< 10	10 to 29.9	30 to 49.9	50 to 69.9	>= 70	Total
	percentage					
French	25	48	51	69	91	47
English	59	34	32	20	5	39
French-English	16	18	17	12	5	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

2.2. Sense of belonging

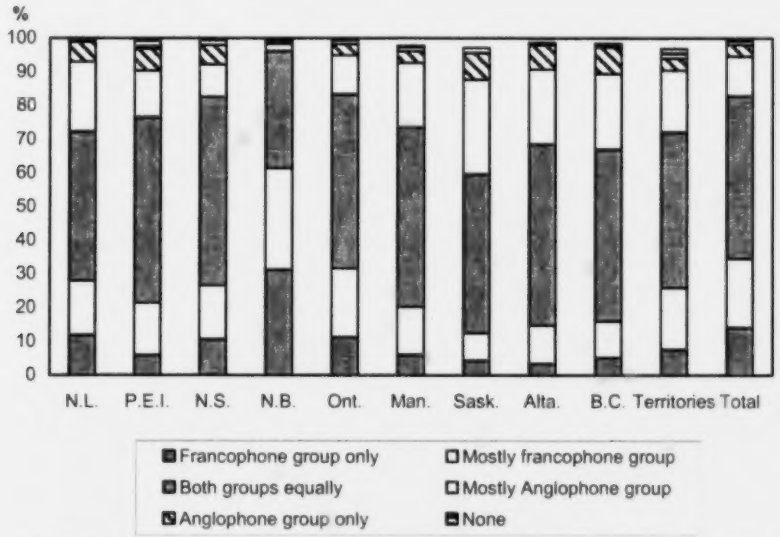
2.2.1. Identification with one or the other of the two language groups

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) asked members of official-language minorities, based on their experience, which group they identified with the most, namely Francophones or Anglophones. The answers to this question are interesting, since they reveal an important aspect of inter-linguistic dynamics, namely the direction of the sense of belonging. For example, among French-speaking adults outside Quebec, very few identify only with the Francophone group, namely 14%, while 20% identify mostly with this language group. Also, nearly one adult in two (48%) said that they identified with the two language groups equally, and nearly 15% said that they identified primarily (mainly or only) with the Anglophone group.

The results presented in Chart 2.2 also show that in New Brunswick, 61% of adults reported that they identify primarily with the Francophone group. In the other provinces east of Saskatchewan and in the territories, that proportion ranges between 20% and 30%[15], whereas it ranges between 10% and 20% for French-speaking adults in the three provinces west of Manitoba. Also, in almost all provinces, a large proportion of adults reported that they identify with the two language groups equally. As well, Newfoundland and Labrador (27%), Saskatchewan (36%), Alberta (29%) and British Columbia (30%) have the largest proportions of adults who identify primarily with the Anglophone group.

15. These percentages may be slightly under 20% or slightly over 30% due to the confidence intervals associated to them.

Chart 2.2
French-speaking adults by the degree of identification with the Anglophone and the Francophone groups, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

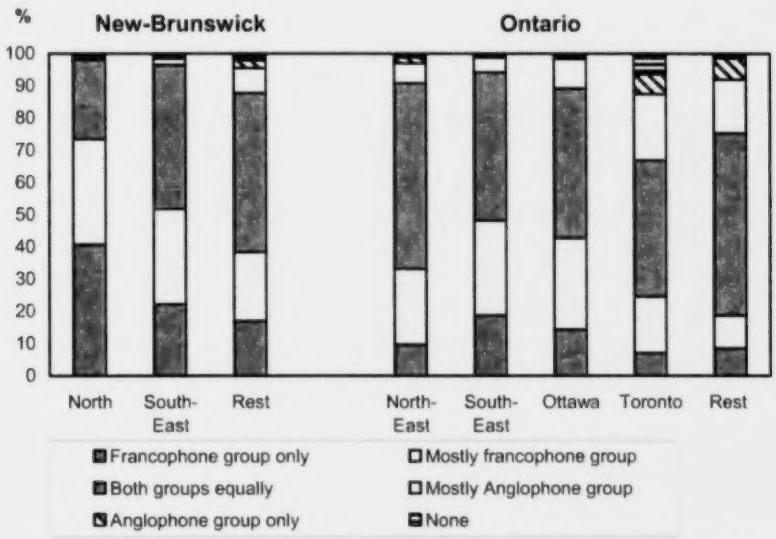


Note 1: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Note 2: Due to the "refusal" or "don't know" responses, results presented in this chart do not always add up to 100%.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

With these results, it is hardly surprising to observe a link between the proportion of French-speakers in a given region and identification with one or the other of the two language groups (Chart 2.3). In New Brunswick, for example, the North is the region with the largest proportion of French-speaking adults who identify primarily with the Francophone group, namely 73%. In the South-East region and in the rest of the province, the corresponding proportions are lower at 52% and 38% respectively. The proportion of adults identifying equally to the two groups grows from the North to the rest of the province, the proportion of French-speaking adults becoming lower and lower.

A similar situation is observed in Ontario. Thus, where the proportion of Francophones is greater, namely in the South-East of the province, nearly one French-speaking adult in two (48%) identifies primarily with the Francophone group, while in Ottawa and the North-East of the province, the corresponding proportions are 43% and 33% respectively. In Toronto, only one adult in four identifies primarily with the Francophone group, while 27% report that they identify primarily with the Anglophone group.

Chart 2.3
French-speaking adults by the degree of identification with the Anglophone and the Francophone groups, New Brunswick, Ontario and their regions, 2006



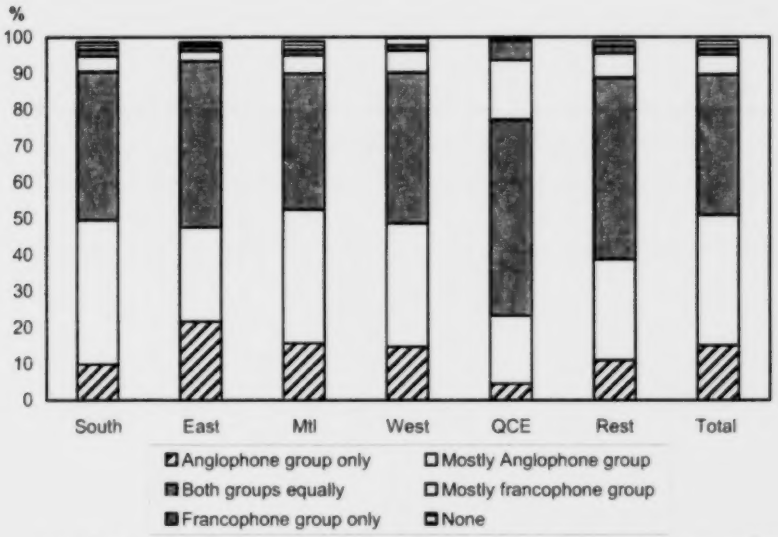
Note 1: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Note 2: Due to the "refusal" or "don't know" responses, results presented in this chart do not always add up to 100%.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The results show that in Quebec, the proportion of English-speakers who identify primarily with the Anglophone group is relatively important. Thus, nearly one adult in two in Quebec reports identifying primarily with the Anglophone group. Furthermore, identification with the two language groups is also widespread, being reported by nearly 40% of adults.

The region of Québec and surrounding area stands out fairly clearly from the other regions with respect to the observed level of identification with the Francophone group. It is also worth noting that when, in the target population, the population with English as their mother tongue is distinguished from the population with a third language as their mother tongue[16] (allophone), the results of the survey show that in the former group, nearly 60% of adults identify primarily with the Anglophone group, compared to 43% of adults in the latter group.

16. Single responses.

Chart 2.4
English-speaking adults by the degree of identification with the Anglophone and the Francophone groups, Quebec and regions, 2006



Note 1: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Note 2: Due to the "refusal" or "don't know" responses, results presented in this chart do not always add up to 100%.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

2.2.2 Perceived importance of being able to use the minority language in daily life

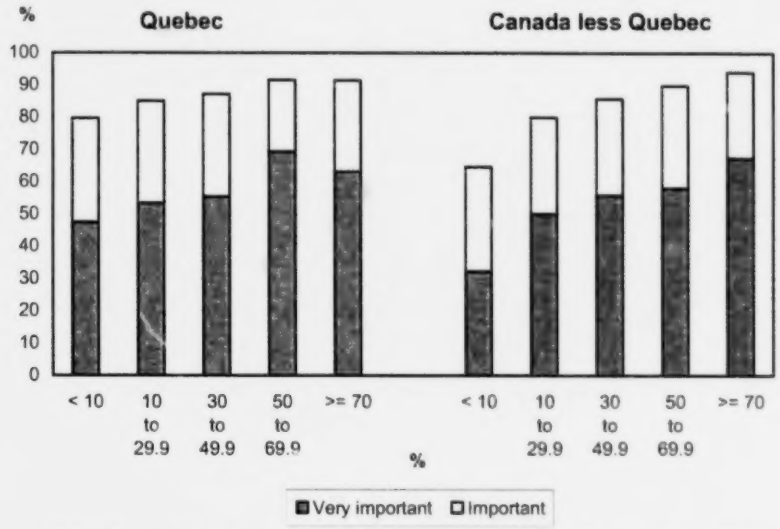
The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) asked respondents how important it was for them to be able to use the minority language in their daily life. Although a large proportion of French-speaking adults outside Quebec reported that they assigned importance to being able to use French in their daily life, this response was mainly a function of the proportional weight of this language group within the municipality where French-speaking adults reside.

As Chart 2.5 shows, of the roughly 45% of French-speaking adults who live in municipalities where the weight of the Francophone group is less than 10%, just under two-thirds of them assign importance (very important (32%) or important (32%)) to being able to use French in their daily life. Of those who live in municipalities where Francophones comprise 70% or more of the population, the corresponding proportion is 94%.

Also, when the responses are analysed according to the main language, that is, the language in which the person feels most at ease, it emerges that among those for whom French is the main language, 91% report that they assign importance to being able to use French in their daily life, compared to 58% of those who report being more at ease in English than in French, and 79% of those who report being equally at ease in French and English.

Among Quebec Anglophones, the proportion of adults who assign importance to being able to use English in their daily life is high. Indeed, it ranges between 80% and 90%, depending on the relative weight of this group within the municipality.

Chart 2.5
Adults belonging to the official-language minority by the importance given to being able to use the minority official language in their daily life, according to the proportion of minority speaking adults in the municipality, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

In Quebec, approximately 12% of English-speaking adults live in municipalities where their weight is less than 10% of the population, compared to 45% of Francophones outside Quebec. In these municipalities, 47% of English-speakers consider it "very important" to be able to use English, compared to 32% of French-speakers with respect to French.

The results shown in Chart 2.5 suggest that the importance that the English-speaking population assigns to being able to use English is less related to the relative weight of this group in the municipality than is the importance of using French for the French-speaking population. This is why 87% of English speakers in Quebec assign importance to being able to use their language in their daily life compared to 78% of French-speakers outside Quebec.

Note that 69% of English-speakers live in municipalities where their language group comprises 30% or more of the population compared to only 37% of French-speakers.

2.2.3 Importance of linguistic rights being respected

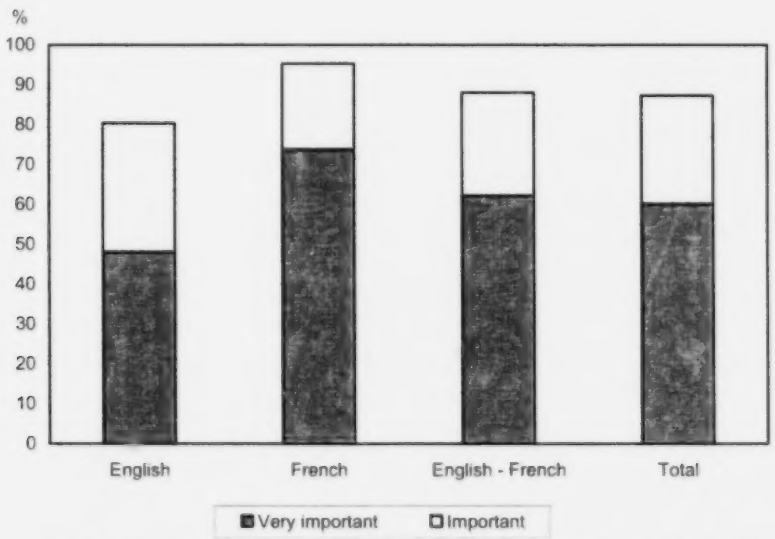
A large proportion of persons in official-language minorities assign importance (very important or important) to the respect of linguistic rights e.g., education rights or the right to receive federal government services in the minority language in their province. Thus, outside Quebec, 63% of adults feel that respecting these rights is "very important" and 26% feel that it is "important."

In Quebec, the corresponding proportions are 72% and 22% respectively. There is no statistically significant difference between Quebec's different English-language communities as to the importance assigned to respecting linguistic rights.

The perceptions of members of the French-speaking population are related to the language in which they report being most at ease in. Outside Quebec and New Brunswick, approximately 46% of French-speakers report that they feel more at ease in English than in French, compared to 38% who feel more at ease in French. An additional 16% report being as at ease in one language as in the other.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) reveals that within the French-speaking population who report being more at ease in English than in French, 48% consider it "very important" for linguistic rights to be respected in their province, compared to 74% of those who report having French as their main language. However, when all those who consider respect for these rights to be either "very important" or "important" are counted, the proportion nevertheless reaches nearly 80% of those who report having English as their main language.

Chart 2.6
Proportion of French-speaking adults who assign importance to linguistic rights being respected in their province, by the language in which they feel the most at ease, Canada less Quebec excluding New Brunswick, 2006



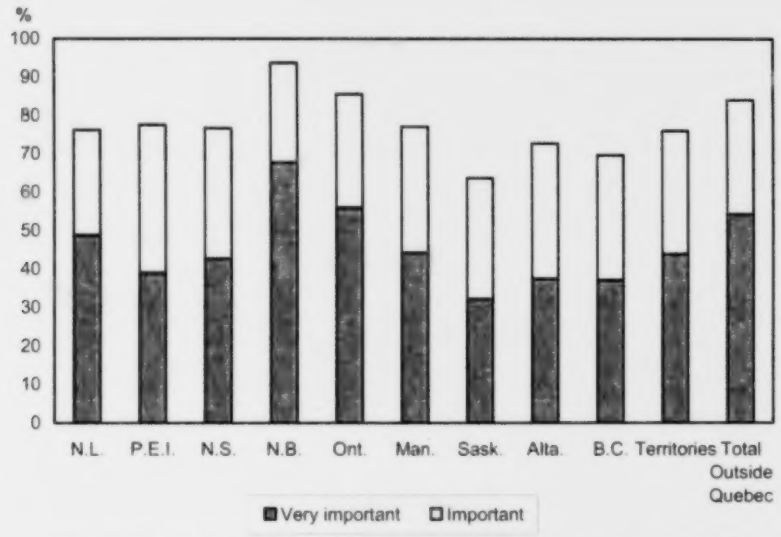
Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

2.2.4 Importance of provincial government services being provided in the minority language

The importance assigned to the provision of services in the minority language is another item measured in the survey that can be associated with identification with the minority language group. Respondents' view on the importance for them to have government services provided in the minority language is also an indication of the value that should objectively be assigned to that language by the government. A person may not use that language in his or her daily life and still feel that it should have an important status in the eyes of government.

Outside Quebec, 84% of French-speaking adults state that they assign importance (very important, 54%, or important, 30%) to government services being provided to them in French. In Quebec, the corresponding proportion is 93% for the provision of government services in English, with 67% feeling that it is "very important" for such services to be provided in English. Only New Brunswick registers proportions similar to those observed in Quebec. With the exception of the region of Québec and surrounding area, very little variation is observed from one region of Quebec to another.

Chart 2.7
Proportion of French-speaking adults who assign importance to provincial and federal services being provided to them in French, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

2.3 Perceived subjective vitality

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) provides statistics of interest on the perceptions of members of minority language groups regarding the vitality of the language community, the past and future evolution of the minority language and the perceived presence of the language in a number of domains in the public sphere. This information is especially relevant in that it can be compared to what might be termed more objective measures of the vitality of these communities, such as their demographic weight or the use of the languages in the public sphere.

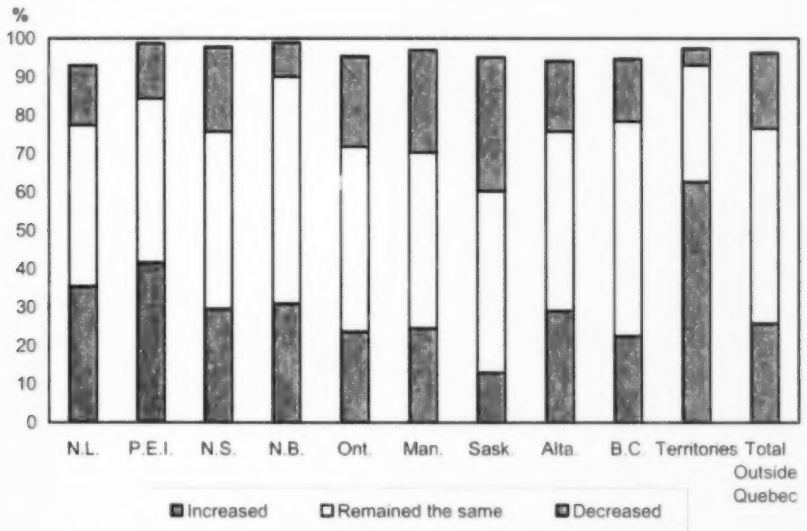
2.3.1 How the presence of the minority language has changed in the past ten years

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) asked respondents to think about the last ten years and state whether they felt that, in the municipality where they lived, the presence of the minority language had decreased, stayed the same, or increased.

Outside Quebec, we note that more than one French-speaking adult in four (26%) believes that the presence of French has increased in the past ten years, compared to one adult in five (20%) who believes that its presence has decreased. It is in the territories that the largest proportion of the French-speaking population perceives an increase in the presence of French, at 63%.

This perception is shared by a sizable proportion of the French-speaking population of Prince Edward Island (42%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (35%). On the other hand, French-speaking adults in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are more likely to say that the presence of French has decreased in their municipality during that period, at respectively 35% and 27%.

Chart 2.8
Proportion of French-speaking adults according to perception that the presence of French has decreased, stayed the same, or increased in the past 10 years in their municipality of residence, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006



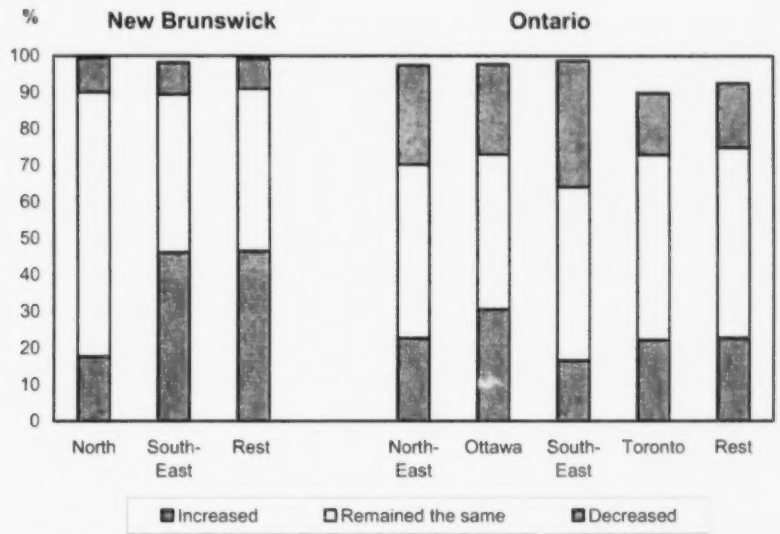
Note 1: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Note 2: Excludes adults who indicated that they haven't lived in their municipality for very long, and refusals and responses of "don't know".
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Also, the survey data show that this perception does not differ depending on whether one feels more at ease in English or French.

An examination of the results observed for the regions of New Brunswick and Ontario (Chart 2.9) shows major differences in perceptions. Thus, in the North of New Brunswick, more than 70% of adults perceive that the presence of French has not changed in the past ten years. By contrast, nearly 46% of French-speaking adults who live in the South-East of the province and 47% of those who live elsewhere in the province perceive that the presence of French has increased in their municipality in the past ten years.

The situation in Ontario is also noteworthy. For example, it is in the South-East region, where the presence of the French-speaking population is strongest, that the sense of a decline in the presence of French seems to be shared by the largest number, namely 35% of adults. In the North-East and Ottawa regions, just under one adult in four has this impression, namely 27% and 25% respectively. On the other hand, it is also in Ottawa that nearly one adult in three (31%) says that the presence of French appears to have increased in the past ten years.

Chart 2.9
Proportion of French-speaking adults according to perception that the presence of French has decreased, stayed the same, or increased in the past 10 years in their municipality of residence, New Brunswick, Ontario and regions, 2006



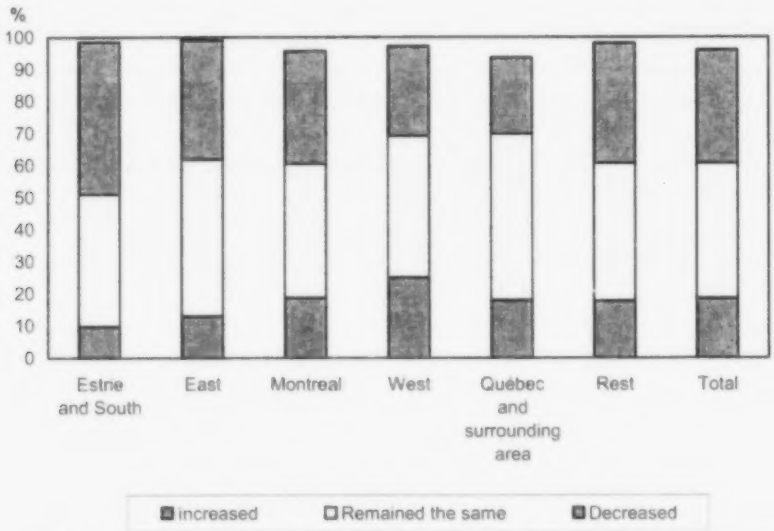
Note 1: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Note 2: Excludes adults who indicated that they haven't lived in their municipality for very long, and refusals and responses of "don't know".
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The perceptions of English-speaking adults in Quebec contrast rather sharply with those of their French-speaking counterparts outside that province. More than 35% of the former feel that the presence of English has declined during the last ten years. By comparison, a similar proportion is observed among Franco-Saskatchewanians with respect to the perceived decline of French, a community whose relative weight went from 2.0% to 1.8% of the Saskatchewan population between 1996 and 2006, based on the last Census data.

Considering their very strong concentration in Montreal, the perceptions of the English-speaking community in that area are almost identical to those observed for Quebec as a whole.

It is in Estrie and the south of Quebec that the impression of a decline of English appears to be shared by the largest number, namely nearly 48% of the English-speaking population.

Chart 2.10
Proportion of English-speaking adults according to perception that the presence of English has decreased, stayed the same or increased in the past 10 years in their municipality of residence, Quebec and regions, 2006



Note 1: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Note 2: Excludes adults who indicated that they haven't lived in their municipality for very long, and refusals and responses of "don't know".
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

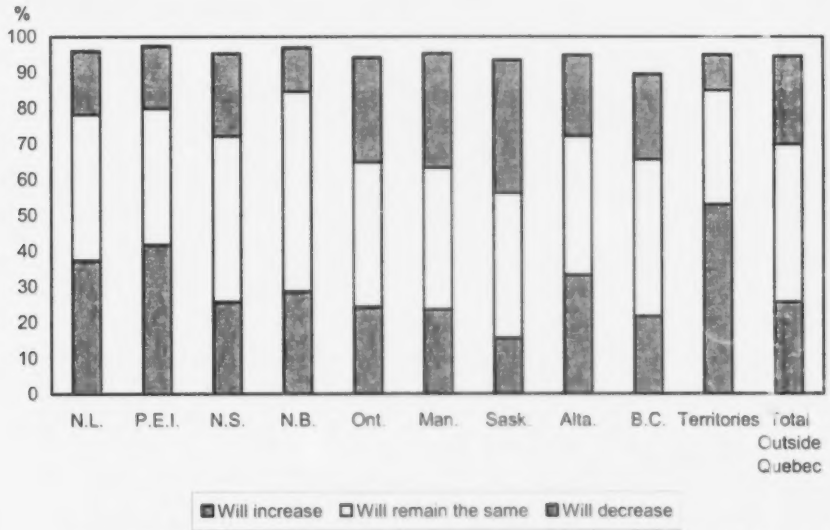
2.3.2 How the presence of the minority language will change in the next ten years

Perceptions regarding the change in the presence of the minority language in the next ten years may rely on the assumption that the future will resemble the past.

The results obtained for the question on the future of the language's presence reveal perceptions quite similar to those concerning its past. Thus, the similarities between the responses to the two questions, among both French-speakers outside Quebec and English speakers in Quebec, are striking.

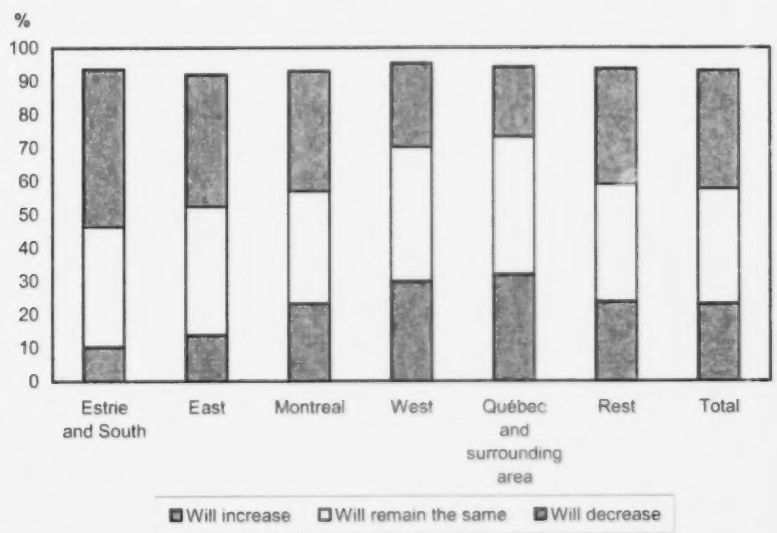
Outside Quebec, provinces where a large proportion of French speakers feel that the presence of French has increased in the last decade are also those where there is the greatest optimism about the future (Chart 2.11). In general, with respect to both the past and the future, French-speaking adults outside Quebec seem more optimistic about the change over time in the presence of French in their municipality than are their English-speaking counterparts in Quebec regarding the evolving presence of English in their community (Chart 2.12). Whereas one-quarter of the former believe that the presence of French will decline in the next ten years, 36% of the latter foresee a decline in the presence of English. Also, among French-speaking adults living in the main regions of New Brunswick and Ontario, the perceptions regarding the future are basically the same as those regarding the past.

Chart 2.11
Proportion of French-speaking adults according to perception that the presence of French will increase, stay the same, or decrease during the next 10 years in their municipality of residence, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Chart 2.12
Proportion of English-speaking adults according to perception that the presence of English will increase, stay the same, or decrease during the next 10 years in their municipality of residence, Quebec and regions, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

2.3.3 Perceptions of the presence of the minority language in various domains in the public sphere

Perceptions regarding how the presence of the language has evolved in the last ten years and how it will evolve in the next decade provide both a rear view and a forward view of the language's presence. A bridge between these two perspectives is provided by perceptions of the current presence of the language in various domains in the public sphere. Of course, these perceptions may also be examined in relation to perceptions regarding individuals' current language behaviours in these contexts.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) results reveal that 60% of the adult English-speaking population of Quebec believe that the presence of English in the media is either strong or very strong. As to the presence of English in stores and businesses, the corresponding proportion is approximately 40%, while conversely, nearly 35% instead believe that this presence is either weak or very weak, or even non-existent.

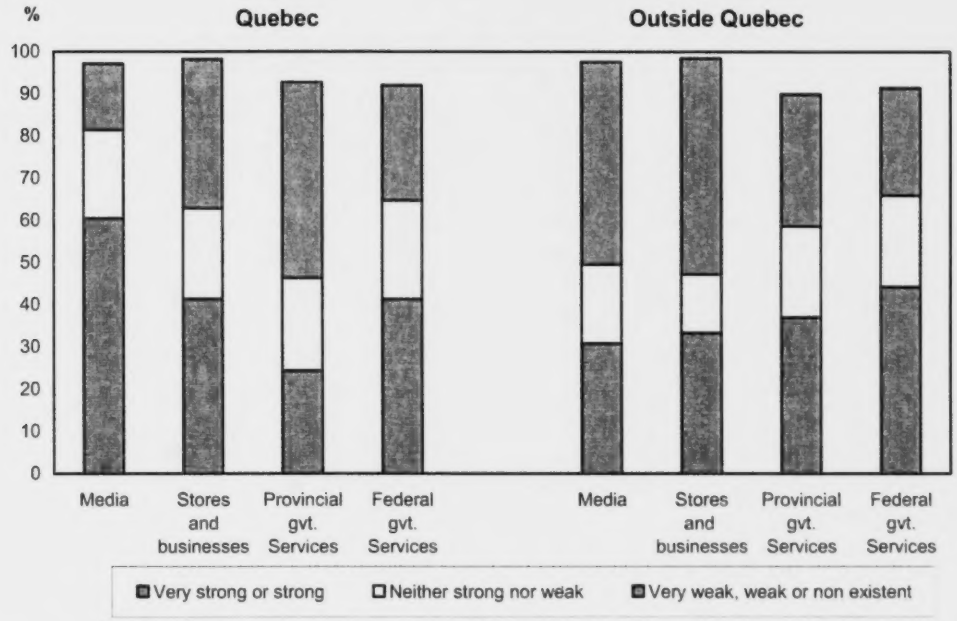
The presence of English in locally provided federal government services is perceived as being nearly equal to its presence in stores and businesses, while that presence is perceived as being much weaker in services provided locally by the provincial government. In fact, nearly 46% of English-speaking adults perceive the presence of English in locally provided provincial government services as being weak, very weak or non-existent.

Once again, the perceptions of the French-speaking population outside Quebec contrast sharply with those of the English-speaking population of Quebec. Whereas 31% feel that the presence of French in the media is strong or very strong, nearly 48% consider that presence to be weak, very weak or non-existent.

While perceptions regarding the presence of French in local services provided by the federal Public Service are similar to perceptions observed in Quebec, there is a major contrast regarding locally offered provincial government services. Nearly 40% of the French-speaking population believe that the presence of French in their municipality is strong or very strong. This proportion can be explained mainly by the fact that New Brunswick is the only province in Canada to be officially bilingual and that Ontario is a province where legislation on the provision of services in French is in force.

Outside these two provinces, only 16% of the French-speaking population believe that the presence of French in provincial government services in their municipality is strong or very strong, compared to 53% of the population who consider the presence of French to be weak, very weak or non-existent.

Chart 2.13
Proportion of adults belonging to the official-language minority according to perceptions regarding the presence of the minority language in selected domains in the public sphere within their municipality of residence, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006



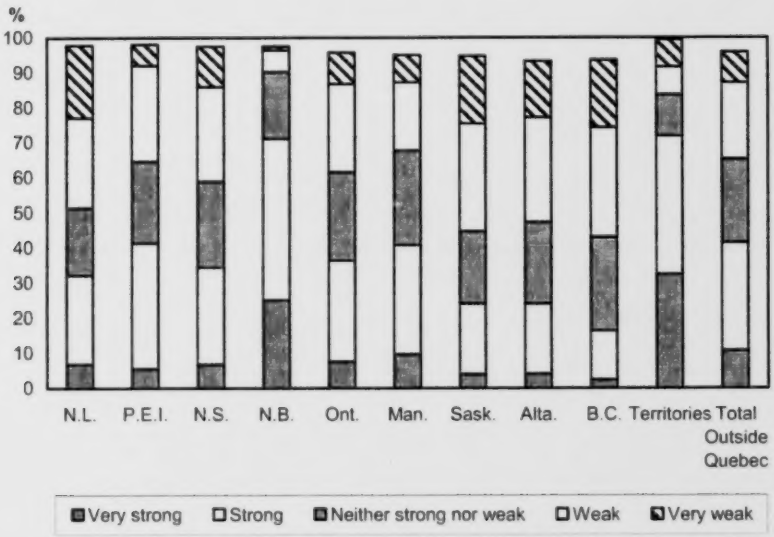
Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

2.3.4 Perceived subjective vitality of the official-language community

The preceding few sections provide a brief overview of perceptions regarding the language's presence and, indirectly, the "linguistic vitality" of communities. However, the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) also asked a more direct question on the perceived subjective vitality of the minority official-language "community" within the municipality of residence. That question was worded as follows: "Overall, if you had to describe the vitality of the (Francophone or Anglophone) community of your municipality, would you say that it is ... very strong, strong, neither strong nor weak, weak or very weak?".

The information shown in Chart 2.14 shows that nearly 42% of French-speaking adults outside Quebec believe that the vitality of the Francophone community in their municipality is strong or very strong. Also, the results observed on this subject in the provinces located to the west of Manitoba are consistent with most results obtained throughout this survey.

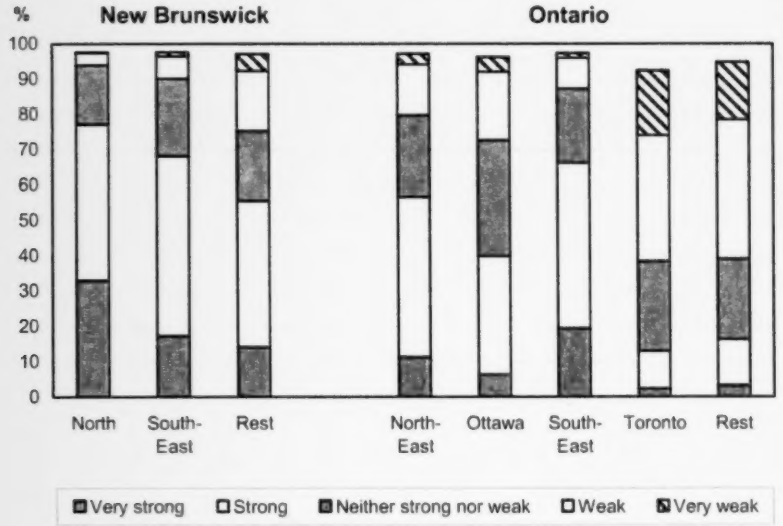
Chart 2.14
Proportion of French-speaking adults according to the perception of the vitality of the Francophone community in their municipality of residence, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The information shown in Chart 2.15 specifically concerns the main regions of New Brunswick and Ontario. As may be seen, while adults in the North of New Brunswick are quite likely to give a positive assessment of the vitality of their Francophone community, those in the other regions are also fairly likely to have a rather positive perception. As for Ontario, the South-East (66%) and North-East (57%) regions have more positive perceptions of the vitality of their community than those living in other regions.

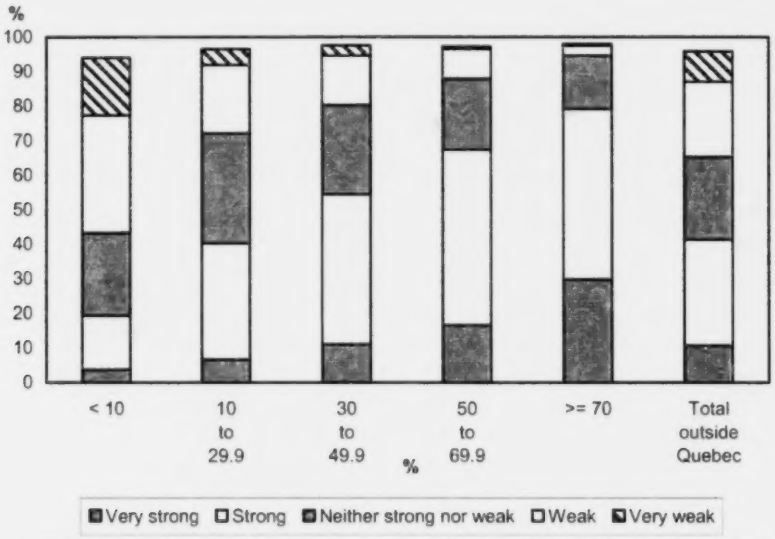
Chart 2.15
Proportion of French-speaking adults according to the perception of the vitality of the Francophone community in their municipality of residence, New Brunswick, Ontario and their regions, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Finally, it will hardly be surprising that the orientation of the perceptions regarding the perceived vitality of the Francophone community in a given municipality evolves in direct relationship to the community's relative weight within the municipality (Chart 2.16). Thus, where the French-speaking population is less than 10% of the municipal population, very few adults believe that the vitality of the Francophone community is strong or very strong. On the other hand, as the proportion grows, so does the perceived subjective vitality.

Chart 2.16
Proportion of French-speaking adults according to the perception of the vitality of the Francophone community in their municipality of residence, by the proportion of minority speaking adults in the municipality, Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

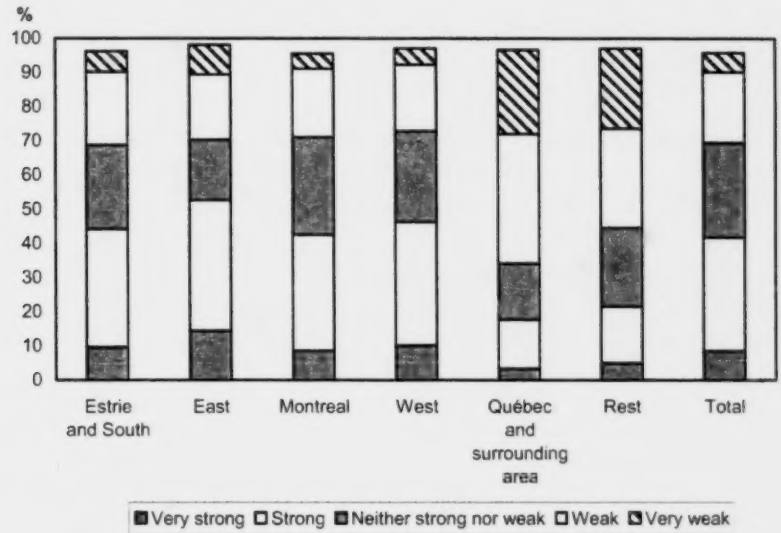
In Quebec, the proportion of the English-speaking population that believes that the vitality of the Anglophone community is strong or very strong, at nearly 42% is almost as large as that observed elsewhere in Canada among French-speaking adults. It is in Eastern Quebec (52%) and the Western part of the province (46%) that the largest proportion of the English-speaking population believes that the vitality of the Anglophone community is strong or very strong[17].

In Montreal, home to the majority of Quebec's English-speaking population, only 43% of adults believe that the vitality of their municipality's Anglophone community is strong or very strong. Conversely, nearly 29% of adults there say that its vitality is neither strong nor weak.

Finally, just as was observed regarding the French-speaking population, perceptions regarding the vitality Quebec's Anglophone community are also directly related to the weight of the English-speaking population within the municipality of residence.

17. Note that due to the sample size in Eastern Quebec, the difference between these two estimates is not statistically significant.

Chart 2.17
Proportion of English-speaking adults according to the perception of the vitality of the Anglophone community in their municipality of residence, Quebec and regions, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

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"The Genesis of Vitality Theory: Historical Patterns and Discoursal Dimensions". *International Journal of the Sociology of Language*, 108, pp. 167 to 206.

Section 3 Use of languages in daily activities

The approach adopted in this section draws on the study by Landry and Allard (1994). The language practices of members of official-language minorities in various social domains are highly dependent on the status of the languages in contact, as well as on institutional support and the demographic capital that these groups possess. Landry and Allard use the concept of "social domain" as defined by Fishman (1965, 1972) and Cooper (1969), which designates "a set of congruent social situations in which language behaviour is governed by a common set of behavioural rules".

Drawing on the work of Landry and Allard (1994), we identified six social domains in which we measured the extent to which the languages were used. For members of official-language minority communities, these six domains were first conceived as representing a continuum of progressively closer contacts with the culture of the majority language group. One of these domains is the home and the languages spoken in it. This "domain" is used as a point of comparison with the use of the languages in domains associated to varying degrees with the semi-private and public spheres.

In this section, we will first describe the variables that constitute each of the social domains identified as well as each of the indices developed for this purpose. The results of the survey will then be presented for each of these domains as well as those relating to a general index of language use in domains other than the home language. We will also present results based on the main language of members of official-language minorities, that is the language in which they feel most at ease. Lastly, these results will then be examined in light of an "ecological variable," namely the proportional weight of official-language minorities within municipalities or census subdivisions.

3.1 Description of variables and development of language use indices

The survey abounds with information on language behaviours in various domains or spheres of private and public life. However, the distinction between these two spheres is not always very clear, partly because language practices in the home sometimes depend on the presence of the languages in the public sphere. Consumption of the various media is an example of this. The viewing of a television program takes place in the private sphere, but it depends on the availability of the program in the public sphere. The same is true for the reading of books or newspapers.

Apart from the languages spoken at home, we therefore developed five language use indices. The first covers languages spoken with friends, both most often and on a regular basis. The second covers the immediate network of contacts of adults within their community. This index is composed of the questions on use of languages in a) community associations, networks and organizations; b) volunteer activities in organizations; c) activities providing social support to someone not living in the household; d) contacts with immediate neighbours; and e) participation in sporting activities within the community.

The third language use index covers the work domain[18]. This consists of the questions on use of the languages in the workplace, most often and on a regular basis, as well as questions on the languages used, on the telephone or in person, with people who are not part of the business, company or agency for which the individual works. The fourth index consists of responses to the questions relating to the institutional domain. Included are responses to the questions on care provided by a) the regular medical doctor; b) a nurse; c) the telephone health line; d) other usual places that people go to in order to get health care services; the use of languages e) in businesses; f) to fill out forms such as passport applications, income tax returns and employment applications; g) with different police forces (municipal, provincial and federal) and h) with a lawyer. As to the last index, covering the use of languages in the consumption of various media, it is composed of responses to the questions on a) television viewing; b) radio; c) newspapers; d) book reading and e) the Internet.

18. However, this report will not present specific information or statistics on the languages used at work. That information will be available after the release of census data on language of work on March 4, 2008.

It should be noted here that since not all questions are intended for all individuals, we constructed indices based on the number of questions answered. For example, in the case of the index of language use in immediate networks, a person who answered four questions out of the six that comprise this index was assigned a score proportional to the number of questions answered[19].

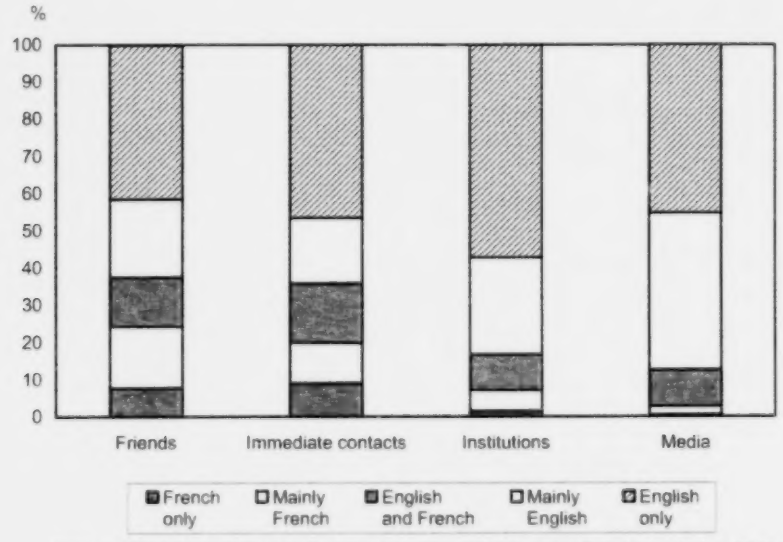
3.2 Results for indices

3.2.1 French-speaking adults outside Quebec

The survey results very clearly show the linguistic orientation of French-speaking adults outside Quebec in their language behaviours in the various social domains. Charts 3.1 to 3.4 show French is present to quite varying degrees, depending on respondents' province of residence. In general, New Brunswick, because of the demographic weight of French-speaking adults in that province, stands out sharply from the other provinces.

The use of French is weakest in the provinces west of Ontario, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. For all provinces combined, the predominance of French[20] tends to be weaker in the media domain than in the domains consisting of networks of immediate contacts, institutions and friends. In fact, while French is present as may be seen when the category "French and English equally" is included, its predominant use weakens from one social domain to the next.

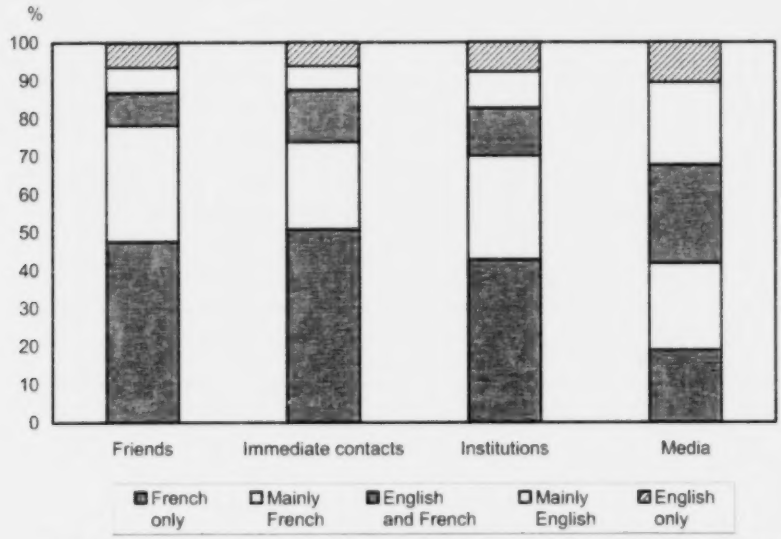
Chart 3.1
Proportion of French-speaking adults by the rate of language use by domain, Atlantic, provinces east of New Brunswick, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

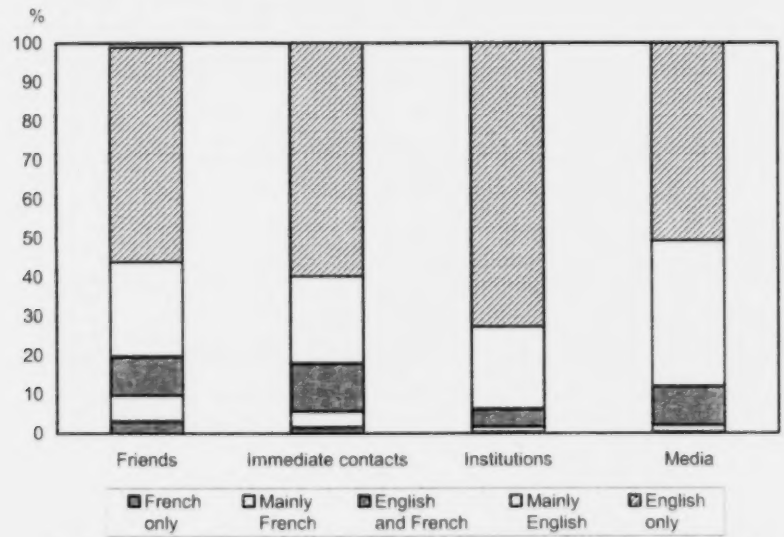
19. A note on the construction of the indices for use of language in daily activities is found in Appendix F.
20. By predominance of the minority language, we mean that respondents stated that they used a given language "only" or "mostly often."

Chart 3.2
Proportion of French-speaking adults by the rate of language use by domain, in New Brunswick, 2006



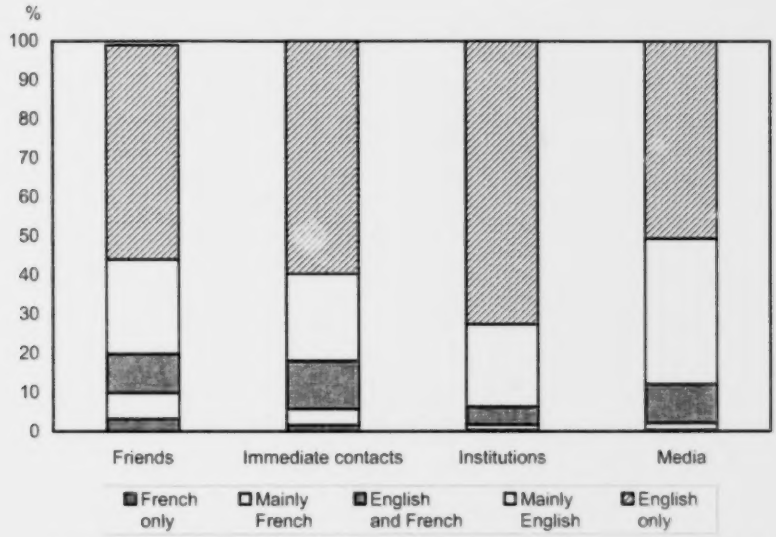
Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Chart 3.3
Proportion of French-speaking adults by the rate of language use by domain, Ontario, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Chart 3.4
Proportion of French-speaking adults by the rate of language use by domain, provinces west of Ontario and the territories, 2006



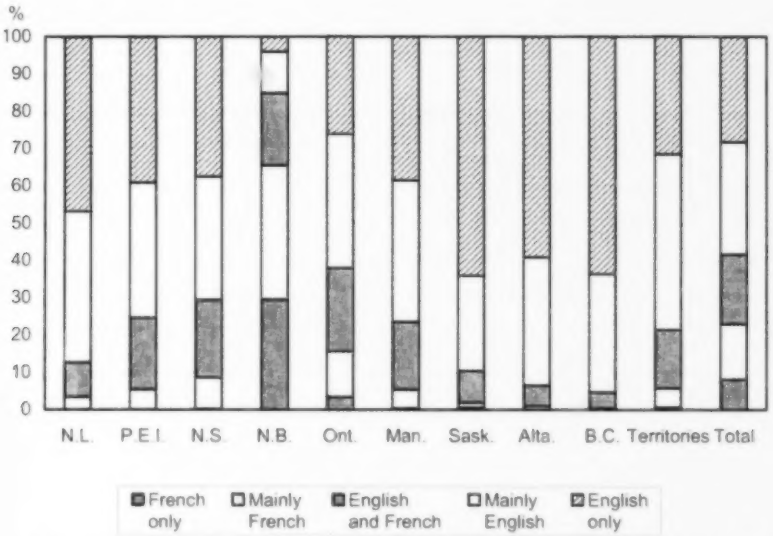
Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The general language use index shown in Chart 3.5 provides an overview of the use of the languages for all social domains excluding languages spoken at home[21]. Similar to what was seen in the previous charts, the predominance of French is a reality only in New Brunswick. That province aside, French-speaking adults in Ontario stand out from their counterparts in other provinces in that nearly 16% of them use only or mainly French in their daily life and another 22% use French and English equally.

Whereas the predominance of French is very low or non-existent in most other provinces, French-speaking adults in the provinces east of New Brunswick nevertheless report using it at least as often as English in proportions ranging from nearly 9% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 19% and 21% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia respectively. French-speaking adults in Manitoba also stand out from those of the western provinces, since 18% of the former and 16%[E] of the latter report using French at least as often as English in their daily activities.

21. The general language use index excludes languages spoken at home but includes the use of languages at work for employed persons.

Chart 3.5
Proportion of French-speaking adults by the general language use index, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

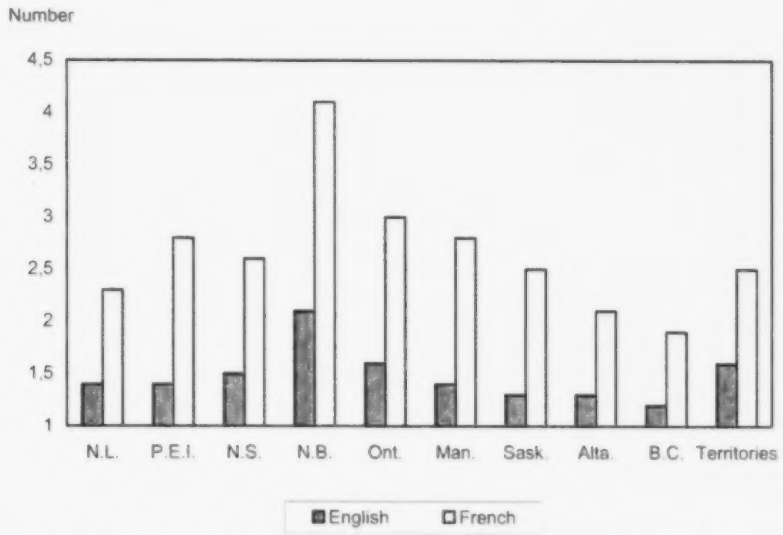


Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The information on language use in daily life by French-speaking adults in a minority situation must necessarily be qualified by the information on their main language. Adults who report being more at ease in French than in English can be expected to have language habits and behaviours different from those who report being more at ease in English[22]. This is precisely what Chart 3.6 shows. In all provinces and territories, French-speaking adults who have French as their main language use that language much more in their daily activities than those who are more at ease in English.

22. The relationship between main language and language behaviours can nevertheless go one way or the other.

Chart 3.6
Proportion of French-speaking adults by the general level of use of French according to main language, provinces, Canada less Quebec, 2006

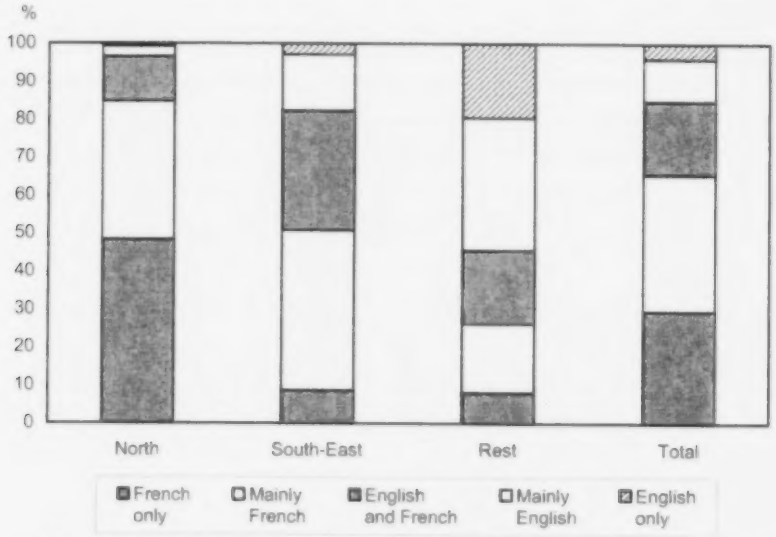


Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

A deeper analysis of language practices in New Brunswick reveals a fair amount of contrast among the regions. Chart 3.7 shows that 48% of French-speaking adults in that province's North region report using only French in their daily activities, while another 36% report using mainly French. This index of language use in the public sphere thus shows that French is the language used predominantly (only or most often) by close to 85% of the French-speaking adults in that region. In turn, 51% of French-speaking adults in the province's South-East region report that French is the predominant language used in their daily activities, although close to 10% report using only French. Finally, among French-speaking adults in the rest of the province, French is the predominant language for 26%, while 19% report using French as often as English.

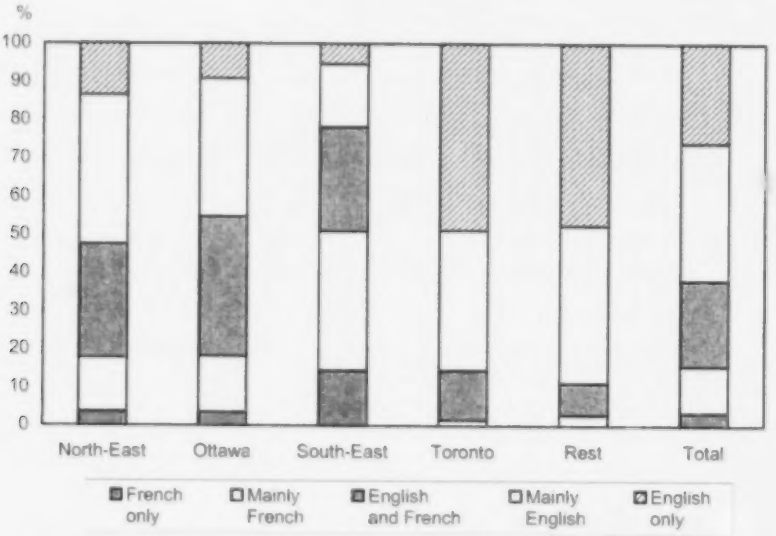
The use of French in Ontario also varies considerably, depending on whether one lives in the South-East, the North-East or Toronto. As expected, nearly 50% of those living in the South-East report that they predominantly use French, while French is predominant for 18% of those living in the North-East of the province and in Ottawa. The survey also shows that when those using French and English equally are taken into account, French is present in the language behaviours of 55% and 47% of residents of Ottawa and North-East of Ontario respectively. In Toronto and the rest of the province, the corresponding proportions are 15% and 11%[E] respectively.

Chart 3.7
Proportion of French-speaking adults by the general index of language use, New Brunswick and regions, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Chart 3.8
Proportion of French-speaking adults by the general index of language use, Ontario and regions, 2006



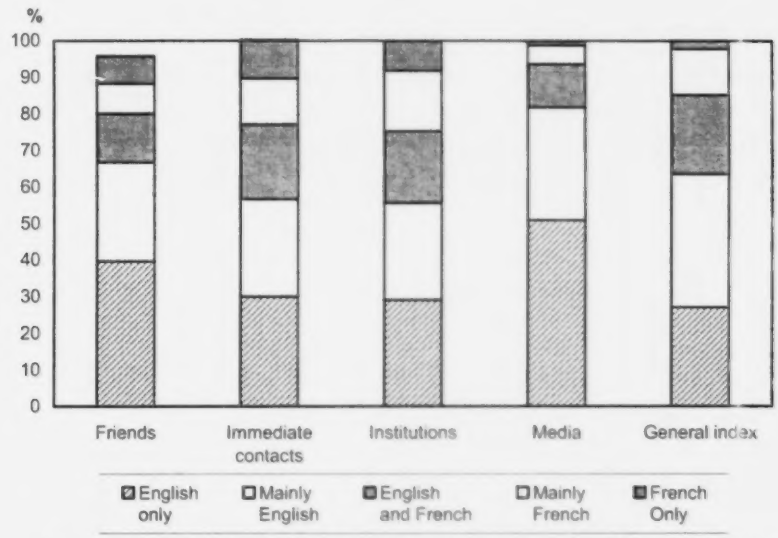
Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

3.2.2 English-speaking adults in Quebec

The survey results quite clearly show that English is heavily used on a daily basis by English-speaking adults in Quebec. The information presented in Chart 3.9 shows that 67% of them predominantly use English with friends while nearly 60% do so in their immediate networks. In contacts with the personnel of various public institutions, 56% predominantly use English. In their use of the media, this proportion reaches 82%. In the vast majority of social domains, the general language use index shows that 64% of English-speaking adults report predominantly using English on a daily basis. When those who report using English and French equally are included, the general index shows that English is present more often or as often as French for 85%.

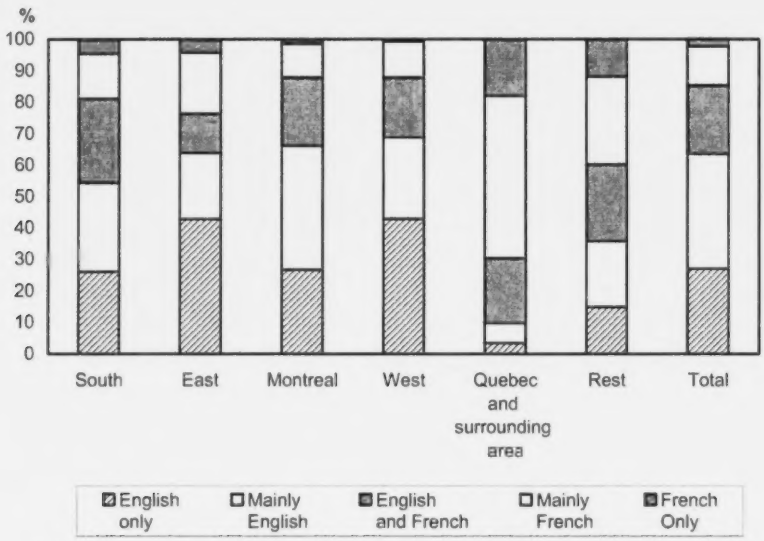
When the results available for the various regions of Quebec are examined (Chart 3.10), it emerges that English-speaking adults in the regions of Estrie and South of Quebec, Eastern Quebec, Montreal and the West of the province exhibit fairly comparable language behaviours. By contrast, those in Québec and surrounding area and the rest of the province make much more room for French in their daily activities. Thus in Eastern Quebec, in the West of the province as well as in Montreal, respectively 64%, 69% and 66% of English-speaking adults report predominantly using English. As to those in the Estrie and South of Quebec, 54% state that they predominantly use English in their daily activities. In Québec and surrounding area and the rest of the province, respectively 10% and 36% of English-speaking adults report that they predominantly use English.

Chart 3.9
Proportion of English-speaking adults by the rate of language use by domain, Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006

Chart 3.10
Proportion of English-speaking adults by the general language use index, Quebec and regions, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

3.2.3 Language practices according to weight of official-language minorities within municipalities

The theoretical models on the vitality of ethno-linguistic groups consider communities' demographic capital to be a basic ingredient of their objective vitality. Thus the more members or speakers a language community has, the more numerous the opportunities to use the language. This is clearly confirmed by the results of the survey.

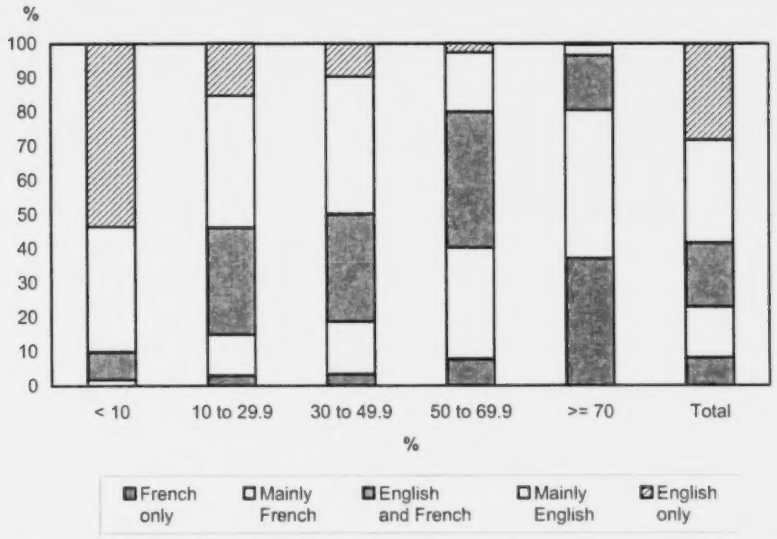
Charts 3.11 and 3.12 show that this reality applies both to French-speaking adults outside Quebec and to English-speaking adults in Quebec. However, it is only in its general thrust that the above relationship, between the weight of the members of a language community within the municipality and use of the minority language, reveals a similarity between the situations of the two language groups. Indeed, while less than 5% of French-speaking adults living in census subdivisions where their relative weight is less than 10% of the population predominantly use French in their daily activities, almost 20% of English-speaking adults living in municipalities where their relative weight is similar predominantly use English. As noted earlier, nearly 45% of French-speaking adults outside Quebec live in municipalities where they comprise less than 10% of the population compared to less than 12% of English-speaking adults in Quebec[23].

Even when they comprise between 10% and 30% of the population of the municipalities in which they reside, 57% of English-speaking adults predominantly use English in their daily life. Outside Quebec, among French-speaking adults living in municipalities where their weight is comparable, only 15% predominantly use French in their daily activities. In fact, only where they constitute 70% or more of the population of the municipality where they reside, do we observe relatively similar results between language behaviours of French-speaking adults (81%) and English-speaking adults (89%).

23. Because they are highly concentrated on the Island of Montreal, nearly 53% of English-speaking adults in Quebec live in census subdivisions where they comprise between 30% and 50% of the population.

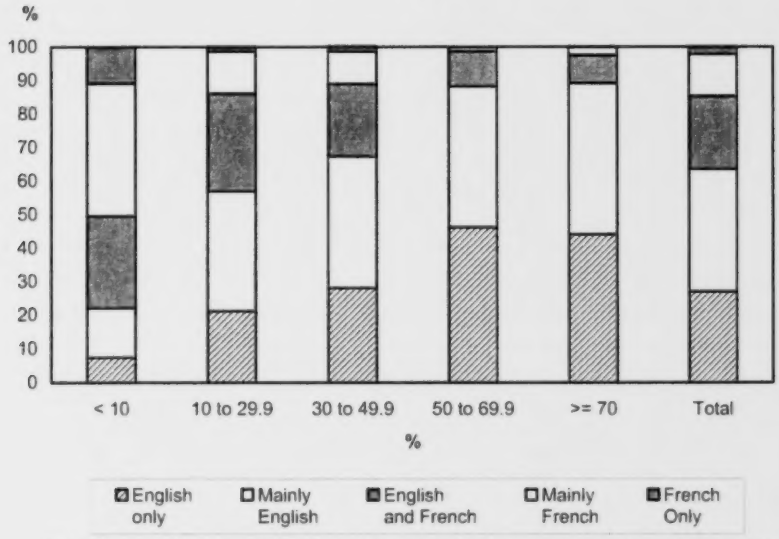
The information provided in Chart 3.13 is similar to the results seen in Charts 3.11 and 3.12, except that it uses an average score on a scale of 1 to 5. An average score of 1 represents use of the majority language only, while an average score of 5 represents use of the official minority language only. An average score of 3 represents equal use of French and English. As may be seen, there is a sizable gap between the two language groups in their use of the minority language in their daily life. Only when they comprise a very sizable proportion of the municipal population is the use of the minority official language found to be similar.

Chart 3.11
Proportion of French-speaking adults by the general language use index, according to the proportion of minority speaking adults in the municipality, Canada less Quebec, 2006



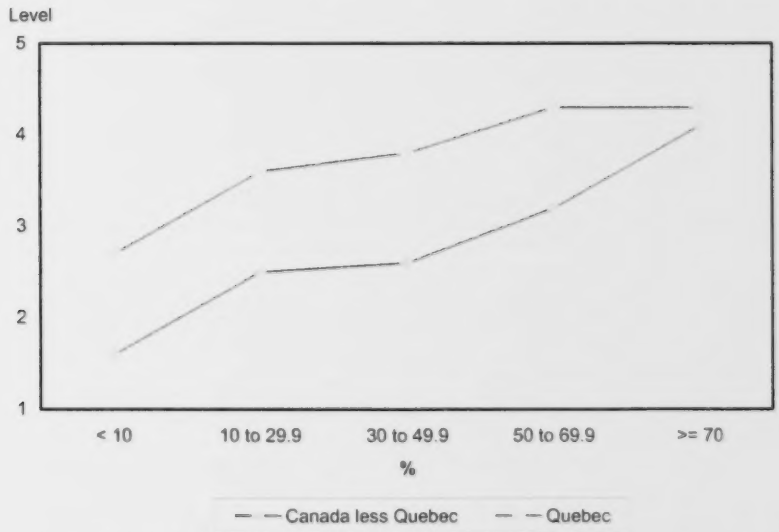
Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Chart 3.12
Proportion of English-speaking adults by the general language use index by the proportion of minority-language speaking adults in the municipality, Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Chart 3.13
Average level of use of the minority official language for French-speaking adults outside Quebec and English-speaking adults in Quebec, according to the weight of these minority groups within census subdivisions, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Overall, the survey results confirm the idea stated at the beginning of this chapter, namely that the use of the minority official language tends to diminish going from the more intimate social domains to those where the language with the greater social status predominates. However, this finding must be qualified in light of differences within the same language group and between English-speaking adults in Quebec and their French-speaking counterparts outside that province.

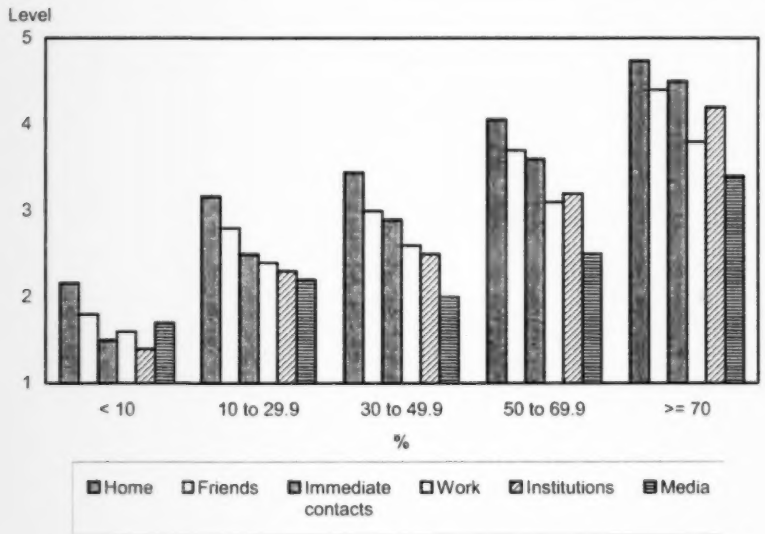
The results concerning French-speaking adults in Chart 3.14 show that the use of French does indeed decrease going from one domain to the next, but there are nevertheless a few exceptions. First, among those living in census subdivisions where they comprise less than 10% of the population, the use of French is weak, but the presence of that language in the media is comparable to the level observed with friends.

One would instead expect that French would be used less in consuming the various news media than with friends, but it can be assumed that for example, the presence or availability of French on the radio and on various regional or national television channels or access to the Internet allows some use of the language by French-speaking communities.

In municipalities where French-speaking adults comprise a sizable proportion of the population, greater use of the minority language is observed in various institutions providing public services to the population. This use is especially high when the weight of the French-speaking adult population is equal to or greater than 70% of the total population of the municipality.

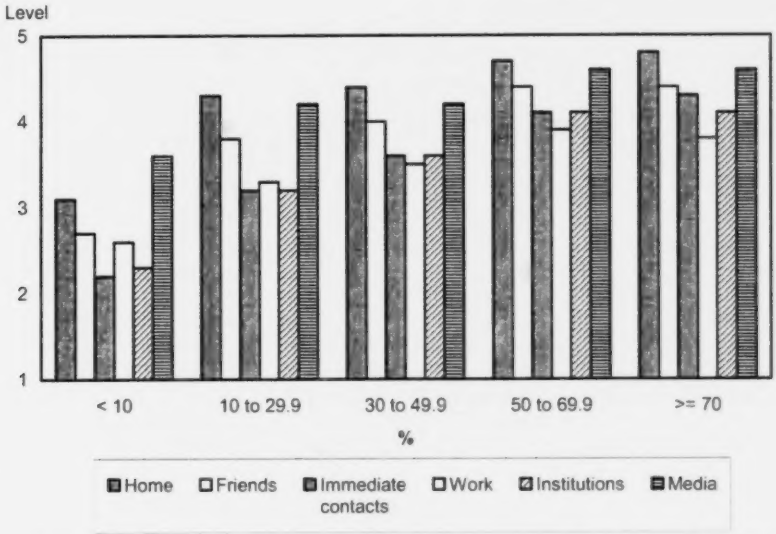
For English-speaking adults in Quebec as was seen earlier, the consumption of media in English is quite substantial, regardless of their relative weight within census subdivisions. Just as for French-speaking adults, there is substantial use of the minority language in getting services from institutions in municipalities where English-speaking adults comprise a sizable portion of the population. The results shown in Chart 3.15 show once again that English is strongly present in the daily life of English-speaking adults in Quebec.

Chart 3.14
Average score for use of French according to the domain of use by the proportion of minority speaking adults in the municipality, Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Chart 3.15
Average score for use of English, according to the domain of use by the proportion of minority speaking adults in the municipality, Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

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Section 4 Accessibility and use of health care in the minority language

Access to quality health care is a major concern for the Canadian population as a whole. It is no less so for official-language minorities. Because of the relative vulnerability experienced by people in need of health care, the ability to understand and be understood by health care professionals is especially important. Moreover, good mutual understanding fosters an effective relationship between health care professionals and the user of services.

The description of the medical history and symptoms, the diagnosis and effective treatment are all dependent on good communication between the professional and the patient. And quite apart from its utilitarian value, access to health care services in the language of one's choice plays an instrumental role in the vitality of the community by providing places where members of the community can express themselves in their language. The institutionalization of health care services in the minority language contributes to the ability to live and flourish in a minority situation.

This section will firstly present findings on levels of use of the main health care services. Secondly, it will present information on the language in which health care services were received. The third part will focus on the importance assigned to obtaining health care services in the minority language, while the fourth part will examine the perceived difficulty of obtaining health care services in the minority language.

4.1 Use of health care services

In the survey, respondents were asked about their use of four health care services: a regular medical doctor, a nurse, a telephone health line and any "other" place they usually go when sick or seeking advice on health matters. Basically, the latter category refers to a clinic, either walk-in or by appointment (45% of responses obtained), a hospital (36%), or a health unit or centre, such as a local community health centre (CLSC) (13%).

According to the survey data, a very large proportion of adults in official-language minorities use the services of a regular medical doctor. In fact, 81% of adults reported that they have a regular medical doctor, and of these, 84% consulted him/her in the twelve months preceding the survey. Apart from the regular medical doctor, the other usual place (clinic, hospital or health unit or centre) is the second place or service most often gone to (nearly 70% of adults), followed by the services of a nurse (approximately 30% of adults) and lastly, the telephone health line, reported by 20% of adults. These results were observed among both English-speaking adults in Quebec and French-speaking adults outside Quebec. Moreover, both in Quebec and outside that province, very little regional or provincial variation in this regard is observed.

4.2 Language in which services were received

In light of the information presented on the degree of use of various health care services by adults, it is now important to examine the extent to which the minority official language is used in contacts with the main health care professionals. On this subject, the survey questionnaire includes questions on the language in which adults were served for each of the above-mentioned four services.

In Quebec, the survey results show that 72% of English-speaking adults reported using only the minority language in their visits to their regular medical doctor. Among the 30% of adults who reported using the services of a nurse, English predominated in 52% of cases. Lastly, for the 70% of English-speaking adults who went to another place to receive health care services, English was the predominant language used in communicating with health care professionals in nearly 51% of cases.

Outside Quebec, a small gap is observed between the level of use of the minority language during visits to the regular medical doctor and visits to other health care professionals; 35% of French-speaking adults reported using mostly French with their regular medical doctor, compared to 36% with a nurse and 33% in contacts with health care professionals in other places where they went to obtain care.

Also, outside Quebec, it was only in New Brunswick that French was used more than English. Indeed, 77% of the French-speaking adults in that province reported using mainly French with their regular medical doctor. The proportion rose to 79% for going to a place other than the office of the regular medical doctor to receive health care.

In Ontario, the corresponding proportions are 31% and 20% respectively. Excluding Manitoba (14%) and Nova Scotia (16%), very few adults reported using French with the regular medical doctor.

It is worth noting that in New Brunswick, 90% of French-speaking adults residing in the North of the province reported using mainly French with their regular medical doctor, compared to 80% in the South-East region and 26% in the Rest of the province. In Ontario, seven in ten adults living in the South-East of the province reported using mainly French with their regular medical doctor. In Ottawa and the North-East of the province, the corresponding proportions were 45% and 35% respectively. In the Rest of the province, the use of French was very low.

4.2.1 Main language

Considering that a large proportion (39%) of French-speaking adults outside Quebec reported that their main language, that is the language in which they are most at ease, was English, it is important, when analysing the results on the languages used when obtaining health care services, to take the respondent's main language into account. A major distinction must be made between those for whom French is the main language and who do not use that language in getting health care services and those who do not use that language because it is not the one in which they are most at ease.

An examination of the results for all adults living outside New Brunswick reveals that 47% of those for whom French is the main language report using only that language with their regular medical doctor, compared to only 5% of those whose main language is English. In New Brunswick, these proportions reach 87% and 26% respectively, compared to 54% and 7% in Ontario.

As noted earlier, outside New Brunswick, only 38% of French-speaking adults have French as their main language, compared to 46% who say that English is the language in which they are most at ease and 16% who report being as much at ease in English as in French. In New Brunswick, 81% of French-speaking adults report having French as their main language, while 8% report that they are equally at ease in that language and in English. In Ontario, the corresponding proportions are respectively 44% and 15%.

In Quebec, considering that 81% of English-speaking adults report having English as their main language and 7% report being as much at ease in English as in French, the matter of main language is of little consequence in the overall results.

4.3 Importance assigned to getting health care services in the minority language

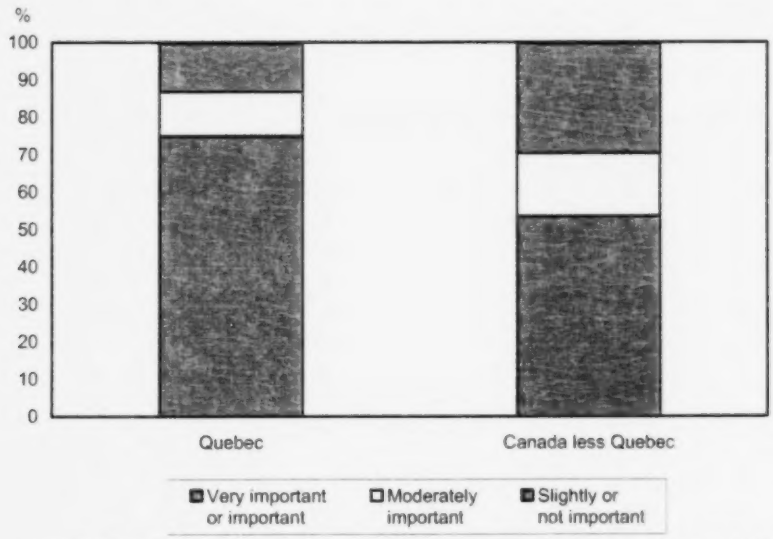
The survey contributes a major dimension to the study of health care services in the minority language by asking questions involving subjective perception and assessment, notably on the importance assigned to getting services in the minority language and the difficulty of getting health care services in that language.

The subjective aspect is important and may play a key role in determining language behaviours. In addition, these factors can shed light on some of the issues surrounding the predominance of the majority language in the use of health care services. In fact, the importance assigned to getting these services in the minority language and the extent to which members of official-language minorities feel comfortable asking to be served in that language are two factors that deepen our understanding of needs relating to health care services in the minority language.

In Quebec, among adults who were asked the question[24], nearly 75% of the English speaking population considered it "very important" or "important" to get health care services in English. Among French-speaking adults outside Quebec, the corresponding proportion was 53%.

Outside Quebec, the importance assigned to getting health care services in the minority language can be expected to vary depending on the province of residence. And indeed, New Brunswick stands out with 80% of French-speaking adults reporting that it is "very important" or "important" for them to receive health care services in the minority language. In the other provinces, the proportions range between 23% in Saskatchewan and 54% in Ontario.

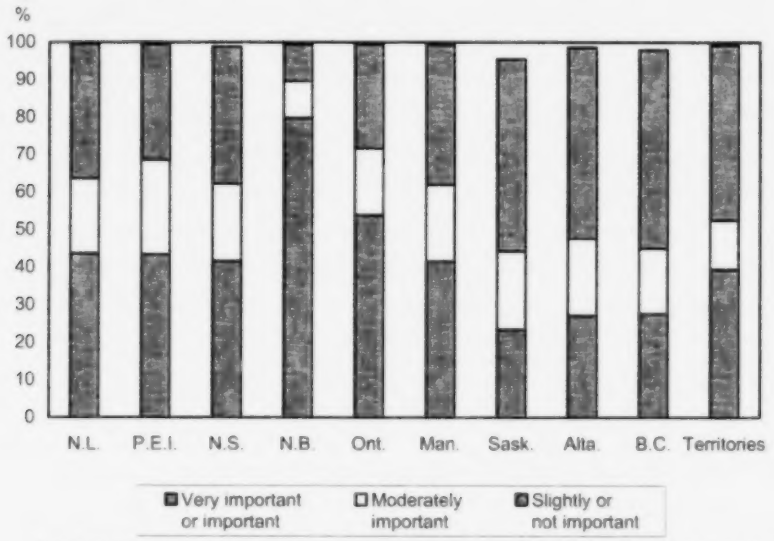
Chart 4.1
Proportion of adults belonging to the official-language minority who know both English and French by the importance of getting health care services in the minority language, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

24. The question was asked only to adults who could conduct a conversation in both English and French. It is assumed that those who can conduct a conversation in only one of the two official languages will assign importance to receiving services in that language.

Chart 4.2
Proportion of French-speaking adults who know both English and French by the importance of getting health care services in the minority language, provinces, Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

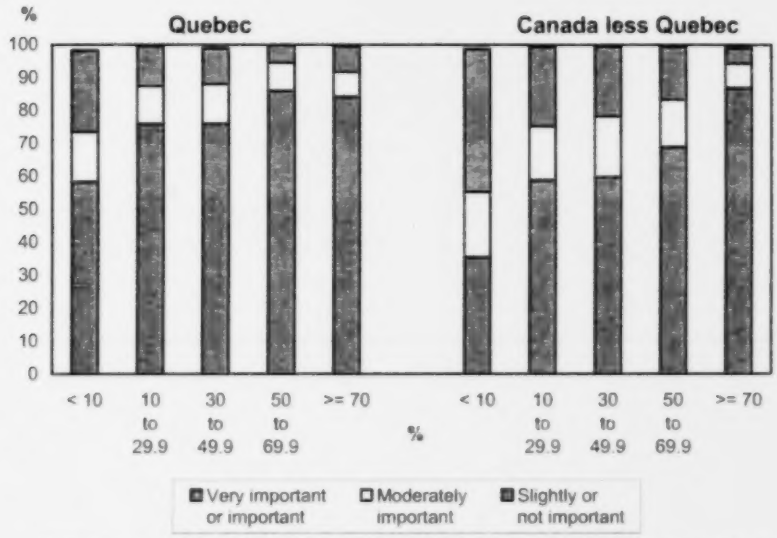
With the exception of Québec and surrounding area, little variation is observed between the main regions of Quebec inhabited by English-speaking adults as to the importance assigned to getting health care services in English.

In New Brunswick, 88% of adults who live in the North of the province consider it very important or important to get health care services in French. In the South-East and in the rest of the province, the corresponding proportions are 78% and 63% respectively. In Ontario, the proportions of adults who consider it very important or important to get such services are 76% in the South-East of the province, 65% in Ottawa and 58% in the North-East of the province. Elsewhere in Ontario, four adults in ten feel this way.

It can be assumed that the importance that official-language minorities assign to getting health care services in the minority language varies directly with the proportion that they represent within municipalities (or census subdivisions). For example, the survey data show that outside Quebec, 35% of French-speaking adults who live in municipalities where their relative weight is below 10% assign importance (i.e., "important" or "very important") to receiving health care services in French, compared to 59% of those living in municipalities where their relative weight is between 10% and 30%. Of those living in municipalities where the proportion that they represent greater or equal to 70%, 87% assign importance to getting such services in French. Nearly 45% of French-speaking adults outside Quebec live in municipalities where they account for less than 10% of the population. Conversely, 18% of French-speaking adults live in municipalities where they constitute 70% or more of the population.

In Quebec, with the exception of those living in municipalities where their relative weight is less than 10%, the proportion of English-speaking adults who say that they assign importance to getting services in English varies less according to the relative weight of their population. Overall, that proportion ranges between 75% and 85%. Among English-speaking adults who account for less than 10% of the population of their municipality, nearly 60% state that they assign importance to getting services in English.

Chart 4.3
Proportion of adults belonging to the official-language minority who know both English and French by the importance assigned to getting health care services in the minority language, according to the proportion of minority language speaking adults in their municipality, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

However, in light of the survey results showing that 39% of French-speaking adults outside Quebec have English as their main language, the differences observed between the opinions of members of Quebec's English-speaking minority and the French-speaking minority outside Quebec are much smaller when their main language is taken into account. Outside Quebec, 80% of adults whose main language is French assign importance to getting health care services in French. In Quebec, by comparison, 87% of adults whose main language is English assign importance to getting services in English.

Outside Quebec, only one-quarter of those French-speaking adults whose main language is English (who represent 39% of the total) assign importance to getting such services in French[25]. Among those who reported being equally at ease in both languages, the corresponding proportion is 44%.

4.4 Level of difficulty of getting health care services in the minority language

Apart from the importance assigned to getting health care services in the minority language, the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) also measures perceptions regarding how difficult it is to get such services. In general, roughly half of adults reported that it would be "easy" or "very easy" for them to get health care services in the minority language (50% for English-speaking adults in Quebec and 47% for French-speaking adults outside Quebec). These results may seem surprising, considering the predominance of English in the use of health care services, as shown in a previous section. Also, this proportion might be expected to be higher in Quebec, where English is used more often than French in the vast majority of the services used.

However, outside Quebec, the results obtained are strongly influenced by the responses of New Brunswick adults. Outside that province, the proportion of French-speaking adults who stated that it would be "easy" or "very easy" for them to get health care services in French was 34%. The provinces east of New Brunswick and those west of Manitoba, where the proportions of adults served in French are the lowest, have the largest proportions of adults who state that it would be "very difficult" or "difficult" for them to get services in the minority language.

In Quebec, except for Québec and surrounding area (20%) and the rest of the province region (31%), there is little variation in this regard between regions; the proportions are in the range of 50%.

It is not surprising to observe just as was seen regarding the importance assigned to getting health care services in the minority language that the demographic weight of language minorities within municipalities affects the propensity to report that it is difficult or very difficult to get health care services for oneself in that language.

Thus, in municipalities where French-speaking adults constitute less than 10% of the population, 66% of them stated that it would be difficult or very difficult for them to get services in French, compared to 32% where they constitute between 10% and 30% of the population, and only 8% in municipalities where their relative weight is 70% or more of the population.

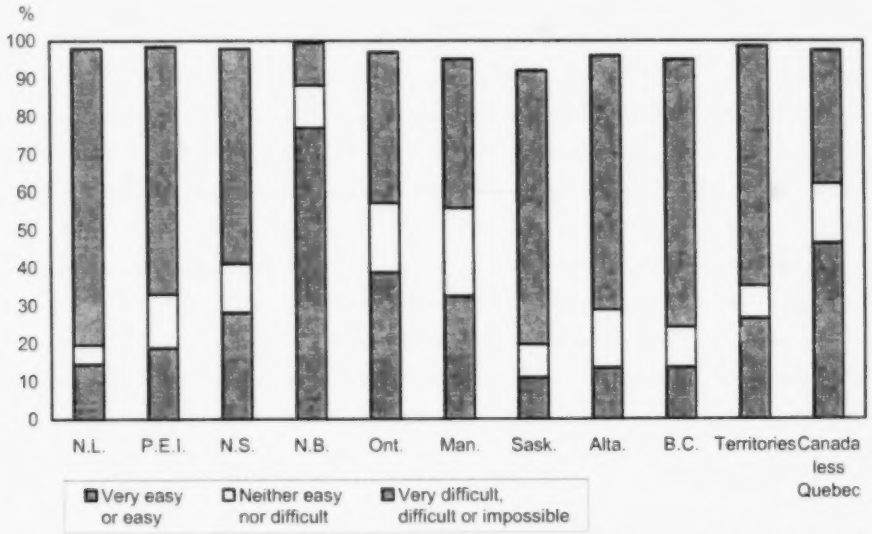
In Quebec, a similar relationship is observed between these two factors. In municipalities where English-speaking adults comprise less than 10% of the population, 47% of them state that it would be difficult for them to get services in English, compared to 22% and 14% where they comprise between 30% and 50% and 70% or more, respectively.

25. This result can possibly be due to the fact that some adults might assign some importance to getting health services in the minority language even if they do not use it themselves in their daily life.

In light of the information presented in this section, the results need to be given a nuanced interpretation. When respondents state that it would be easy to get health care services in the official minority language, this does not mean that they assign importance to getting services for themselves in that language. This may be true for all sorts of reasons, one of them being that the respondent considers him or herself to be bilingual. In fact, the survey results show that among French-speaking adults outside Quebec, survey results reveal that 36% of those whose main language is English feel that it would be easy or very easy for them to get health care services in the minority language.

A similar result is observed for the French-speaking adults who consider that both French and English are their main languages. These results also suggest that perceptions may not correspond to reality in that a person may believe that services in French are accessible but not have the intention or the opportunity to verify whether such a perception is valid.

Chart 4.4
Proportion of French-speaking adults according to perceived level of difficulty of getting health care services in the minority language, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006



Note: Please refer to Appendix E to obtain quality indicators (coefficient variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this graph.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

4.5 Reasons given for why it would be difficult to get health care services in the minority language

The majority of respondents who said that it would be "difficult" or "very difficult" for them to get health care services in the minority language cited the scarcity of French-speaking or English-speaking professionals as a reason why it would be difficult for them to get such services. On this score, the proportions are 74% in Quebec and 88% outside Quebec. The second reason given is a "communication problem," at 26% in Quebec and 11% outside Quebec. The latter reason also suggests a language problem between the professional and the respondent. Adults have a strong impression of a scarcity of French-speaking professionals outside Quebec or English-speaking professionals in Quebec.

This perception was observed in all provinces outside Quebec. More than 65% of adults in each province mention the scarcity of Francophone professionals as the reason for the difficulties they had in getting health care services in French. The second most often-cited reason is also a "communication problem".

Similarly, in all regions of Quebec, a scarcity of English-speaking professionals appears to be the main reason why it would be difficult to get services in English. The proportions range from 70% in the West of the province to 82% in Eastern Quebec.

Section 5 School attendance

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-language Minorities (SVOLM) is an important source of information for getting a better grasp of the situation of official-language minorities. And of all the data collected, those on minority school attendance are probably some of the most important.

Until now, there were administrative data on enrolment in minority schools and immersion programs, but there was almost nothing on the characteristics of the students, other than age and sex. Thus it was not possible to determine the proportion of children of "rights holder" parents[26] who attended these schools or programs.

With the statistics collected by the SVOLM, it is possible for the first time to determine the proportion of young people who have at least one parent belonging to the official-language minority and who attend minority schools. More specifically, the survey makes it possible to estimate the proportion of "rights holder" parents whose children parents are registered in minority schools. Also, both in Quebec and outside that province, the data collected can be used to estimate the proportion of young people with one parent belonging to the minority who attend an immersion program. Outside Quebec, immersion is done in the minority language, while in Quebec; it is instead done in the majority language. The SVOLM includes information on the main reasons explaining parents' choices regarding their children's language of instruction.

As already noted in a previous section, the children in the survey were selected according to the linguistic characteristics of their parents, namely those parents with the minority language as their mother tongue and allophone parents with the minority language as their first official-language spoken (FOLS), based on the relative weight of these groups within the overall population of the region surveyed. Hence, the children themselves did not necessarily belong to the official-language minority.

Outside Quebec, since the proportion of allophone parents with French as their FOLS is fairly low, the vast majority of the selected children had a parent whose mother tongue was French. Consequently, a very large proportion of children (92%) had a "rights holder" parent, whose mother tongue is the main criterion used in section 23 of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* to designate the population that can claim the right to instruction in the minority language.

In Quebec, the situation is different. Since the proportion of allophone parents with English as their FOLS is relatively high, the proportion of selected children with one "rights holder" parent is lower. Also, the conditions of eligibility for schooling in the minority language are different in Quebec since, due to Section 59 of the Constitution Act, 1982, the mother tongue criterion does not apply. Due to the numerous criteria used to define the status of rights holder parents in Quebec, the current section does not, however, present any results that focus specifically on children of rights holder parents for this province.

26. That is those who, under Section 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* can register their children in a minority language school. Outside Quebec, a parent is considered a rights holder when he or she is a Canadian citizen and satisfies one the three following criteria: a) their mother tongue is the minority language; b) they received their primary school instruction in Canada in the language of the minority; c) they have a child already registered in a minority school in Canada. In Quebec, the mother tongue criterion does not apply.

5.1 Education in the minority language outside Quebec

There were 258,030 children under 18 years of age with at least one French-speaking parent who were registered in a school at the time of the survey. The discussion in this subsection is confined to children registered in an elementary or secondary school (225,800) or a pre-kindergarten or kindergarten (30,335)[27].

5.1.1 Language of school attended at elementary and secondary level

School serves as an agent of linguistic and cultural reproduction. Schooling in the minority language is closely related to language retention, the level of literacy in that language and hence the level of language proficiency acquired. It is therefore not surprising that schools are a key social domain for Francophones outside Quebec. For more than a century, their right to have and manage French-language schools and educate their children in French have all been major issues both in legal and constitutional terms and in cultural terms.

According to the survey data, 49% of children with at least one French-speaking parent attend a French-language elementary or secondary school. Another 15% of children are exposed to instruction in French within a French immersion program.

An analysis of attendance of French-language schools by education level shows that the proportion of children who are registered in French-language schools at the elementary level (53%) is higher than the proportion attending French-language secondary schools (44%). In addition, the proportion of young people registered in a French immersion program was almost the same at the elementary level (15%) as at the secondary level (14%).

27. Note that the numbers presented in this section represent approximations and should not be interpreted as to replace data on school attendance from provincial administrative data in Canada. Moreover, since the survey is about official language minorities, children who do not belong to these minorities and who do attend a minority school are not included.

Table 5.1
Number and proportion of children with at least one French-speaking parent according to the language of the elementary or secondary school by level of schooling, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Schooling level					
	Primary		Secondary		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	75,790	53	35,840	44	111,630	49
English	66,520	46	44,790	54	111,310	49
Immersion	21,750	15	11,590	14	33,340	15
Regular	44,780	31	33,200	40	77,970	35
Total*	143,570	100	82,230	100	225,800	100

* The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others).
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Among children with a least one "rights holder" parent, the proportion attending a French-language school is similar, although slightly higher at 52%. Also, among children of Rights Holder parents registered in primary school, 56 % attend French school whereas this proportion is 47% among those who are registered in secondary school. The proportion of children with a "rights holder" parent who are registered in a French immersion program is also 15% (see tables 5.2a and 5.2b).

Table 5.2a
Number and proportion of children with at least one French-speaking parent according to the language of the elementary school attended, by "rights holder" status of parent, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Children of right holder parents		Children of non rights holder parents		Total of children with at least one French-speaking parent	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	74,330	56	1,460 [E]	15 [E]	75,790	53
English	58,210	44	8,310	84	66,520	46
Immersion	19,800	15	1,950 [E]	20 [E]	21,750	15
Regular	38,410	29	6,360	64	44,780	31
Total*	133,700	100	9,870	100	143,570	100

[E] use with caution
* The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others).
Note: The number of children of rights holder parents is based on the biological parents' information.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.2b
Number and proportion of children with at least one French-speaking parent according to the language of the secondary school attended, by "rights holder" status of parent, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Children of rights holder parents		Children of non rights holder parents		Total of children with at least one French-speaking parent	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	35,300	47	x	x	35,840	44
English	38,630	51	6,160 [E]	92 [E]	44,790	55
Immersion	10,880	14	710 [E]	F	11,590	14
Regular	27,750	37	5,440 [E]	81	33,200	40
Total*	75,520	100	6,710 [E]	100 [E]	82,230	100

[E] use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
* The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others).
Note: The number of children of rights holder parents is based on the biological parents' information.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

In this regard, it should be noted that the survey yields an estimate of the number of children with one French-speaking parent who had previously been registered in an immersion program but who were no longer registered in one at the time of the survey. Ten percent of school-age children had previously been registered in this type of program. And according to the results obtained, it appears that most children who leave immersion programs go into regular instructional programs in English. Thus, 21% of such children went into an instructional program in French, compared to 73% who opted instead for an instructional program in English[28].

28. The remaining 5% corresponds, for the most part, to children who have left school or, to missing responses (refusal or 'don't know' cases).

5.1.2 Language of school attended at pre-kindergarten and kindergarten level

Among the youngest children, 53% were registered in French-language schools, 44% in pre-kindergarten and 59% in kindergarten. Attendance of minority schools at the kindergarten level seems fairly stable over time. Thus, when young people in other age cohorts are compared with respect to previous attendance of French-language kindergartens, it emerges that among those currently registered at the elementary level, 57% had attended a French-language kindergarten. In the case of those currently registered at the secondary level, the corresponding proportion was 53%.

Table 5.3
Number and proportion of children with at least one French-speaking parent according to the language of the pre-kindergarten or kindergarten, by schooling level, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Schooling level					
	Pre-kindergarten		Kindergarten		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	4,700	44	11,480	59	16,180	53
English	5,960	55	7,800	40	13,760	45
Total*	10 800	100	19,540	100	30,340	100

* The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others).
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The language of the school at this stage is especially important, since it is it often an indicator of the language in which schooling will take place at the elementary level. Among the 143,570 children who currently attend an elementary school, 136,240 had previously attended a kindergarten. Among the latter, those who previously attended a French-language kindergarten, 87% currently attend a French-language elementary school compared to 12% who go to an English-language elementary school. Also, among children who previously attended an English-language kindergarten, 93% attended an English-language elementary school at the time of the survey.

Finally, of all children who currently attend an elementary school and who previously attended a kindergarten, 77,770 previously attended a French-language kindergarten school compared to 71,910 who currently attend a French-language elementary school, a decrease of almost 8% in numbers (see table 5.4).

Table 5.4
Number and proportion of children with at least one French-speaking parent according to the language of the primary school presently attended, by the language of the kindergarten attended in the past, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Language of present primary school	Language of kindergarten attended in the past					
	French		English		Total*	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	67,940	87	3,610	6	71,910	53
English	9,520	12	51,600	93	63,090	46
Total**	77,770	100	55,750	100	136,240	100

* Excluding the "don't know" responses to the question on language of schooling.
** The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others).
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

5.1.3 Reasons for choosing the school attended

In the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM), questions were asked regarding the reasons for choosing the language of the elementary or secondary school that the child attended. For children attending a French-language school, the main reason given by parents was that French was their mother tongue or their main language. This reason was cited by the parents of 47% of children. The other two reasons cited by parents were that French was the child's mother tongue (28%) and that the child was registered there to learn French (25%). As for children registered in an immersion program, the reasons most often cited by the parents are related to the knowledge of both official languages.

In the case of children attending a majority school, the parents were asked whether they would have preferred their child to be registered instead in a French-language school. Also, the parents of 35% of the children registered in an immersion program stated that they would have preferred their child to be registered in a minority school. Among the reasons why such children were instead registered in an immersion program were the proximity of the current school, the lack of availability of a minority school and the quality of the program or school.

Of those not stating such a preference, that is they would not have preferred their child to be registered in a minority school, 98% nevertheless said that they considered it "very important" or "important" for their children to be able to speak French.

In the case of children registered in a regular program in English, the reasons most often cited by the parent are, in descending order, the proximity of the school (29%), the quality of the school or program (21%) and because English is the mother tongue or language best known by the child (16%) or parent (11%). However, the parents of 42% of the children registered in a regular program in an English school stated that they would have preferred their child to attend a French school. Finally, 82% of children whose parents would not have preferred this nevertheless considered it "very important" or "important" for their children to be able to speak French.

5.1.4 Characteristics of parents

The information contained in the survey allows us to profile the characteristics of parents whose children are registered in minority schools. Among the characteristics of interest are, if the parent is living in a couple relationship, the mother tongue of his/her spouse or partner, the language in which the parent was educated at the elementary and secondary level, and the parent's main language.

As previously noted, outside Quebec, 256,000 children with at least one French-speaking parent are registered in schools from the pre-kindergarten level to the secondary level.

Obviously, the spouse's mother tongue is an important characteristic to consider, given how widespread exogamy is in French-speaking minority communities. It is therefore important to examine, for all children living in the different types of families, the proportion of those who are registered in minority schools.

As Table 5.5 shows, outside Quebec, 29% of children whose parent's mother tongue[29] is French live in French endogamous families (63,000 children), while 47% live in French-English exogamous families (almost 102,000 children).

Of the 63,000 children whose Francophone[30] parent has a spouse with the same mother tongue, 88% are registered in a French school. Conversely, when the spouse of the Francophone parent is an Anglophone, a smaller proportion of these children go to French schools (34%) than to English schools (65%). Of the latter, 18% attend a French immersion program in an English school.

Furthermore, when examining the profile of students registered in a French-language school and for whom at least one parent is French-speaking, we observe that just over half (52%) are from French-speaking endogamous families, and one-third are from French-English exogamous families. Of those registered in an English-language school, 62% live in French-English exogamous families. Also, just over one-quarter of these young people were registered in an immersion program at the time of the survey.

However, all interpretation of the role of exogamy in the choice of the language of the school must take into account the fact that it is not always the exogamous condition *per se* that favors English to the detriment of French.

Indeed, results from the survey show that adults with a French mother tongue aged 25 to 44 (that is those likely to have young children of school age), who form an English-French exogamous couple and who declared speaking English most often at home, are proportionally very few to have started using English when they first formed an exogamous couple. In fact, 70% of these adults declared having began to speak English most often at home before the age of 20 and 48% before the age of 13, that is before entering high school. Thus, this result seems to indicate that it is rather the fact of living in a context where English predominates as well as the fact of adopting this language as the main language which is conducive to the choice of an anglophone spouse or partner, than the reverse.

29. Only children whose parent and parent's spouse had a single response on mother tongue were considered for purposes of analysing this criterion.
30. That is, those whose mother tongue is French.

Table 5.5
Number and proportion of children with at least one French-speaking parent according to the language of the school attended by their children, by the selected parent's mother tongue and that of their spouse, Canada less Quebec, 2006

language of schooling	Type of family*									
	Endogamous French-French		Exogamous French - English		Exogamous French-Other		Others		Total**	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	55,240	88	34,700	34	5,870	37	10 150	30	105,960	49
English	7,150	11	65,840	65	9,590	60	23 500	69	106,070	49
Immersion	2,100	3	17,840	18	2,120 [E]	13 [E]	5,610 [E]	16 [E]	27,670	13
Regular	5,040	8	48,000	47	7,460	47	17,890	52	78,400	36
Total**	63,130	100	101,680	100	15,880	100	34,260	100	214,950	100

[E] use with caution
* Excludes single parent families.
** The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others) but it excludes the rare occasions where the parent responded "don't know" to the question on language of schooling.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The language in which the French-speaking parent was educated also seems to play some role in the choice of the school attended by their children (see Table 5.6). Thus, of the 163,270 children whose parents were educated in French at the elementary and secondary levels, two-thirds attended French school at the time of the survey. Of the 55,370 children whose French-speaking parent attended neither primary nor secondary school in French, 83% attended an English school at the time of the survey.

Furthermore, the same table also shows that of the 127,800 children who attend a French-language school, approximately 107,570 (86%) have a French-speaking parent who was educated in that language at both the elementary and secondary levels.

Table 5.6
Number and proportion of children with at least one French-speaking parent according to the language of the school attended by their children, by the parent's level of schooling (elementary and secondary) in French, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Parent's level of schooling in French									
	Primary only		Secondary only		Primary and secondary		Neither primary nor secondary		Total*	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	10,500	31	1,130 [E]	32 [E]	107,570	66	8,610	16	127,810	50
English	22,910	67	2,360 [E]	68	53,850	33	45,950	83	125,070	49
Immersion	6,110	18	760 [E]	22 [E]	16,140	10	10,320	19	33,340	13
Regular	16,800	49	1,590 [E]	46	37,710	23	35,620	64	91,730	36
Total**	34,010	100	3,490	100	163,270	100	55,370	100	256,130	100

[E] use with caution
* Total includes the parents who have pursed only their secondary education in French.
** The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others).It also excludes the few cases where the parent responded "don't know " to the question on language of schooling.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The main language of the French-speaking parent plays a role in determining children's language of schooling. However, data presented in table 5.7 show that not all children whose parent has French as a main language (105,500) attend a French school; instead, the proportion is 80%. By comparison, among children whose French-speaking parent reports being equally at ease in English and French (45,200 children), only half are registered in minority schools. Finally, of the 105,400 children whose French-speaking parent reports being more at ease in English than in French, only 21% attend French school and another 18% attend a French immersion program in an English school.

Table 5.7
Number and proportion of children with at least one French-speaking parent according to the language of the school attended by their children, by parent's main language, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Main language of the parent							
	French		English		French and English		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	84,280	80	22,240	21	21,290	47	127,810	50
English	20,390	19	81,350	77	23,330	52	125,070	49
Immersion	7,540	7	18,930	18	6,870	15	33,340	13
Regular	12,850	12	62,420	59	16,460	36	91,730	36
Total*	105,510	100	105,380	100	45,250	100	256,130	100

* The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others).
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

5.2 Education in the minority language in Quebec

In Quebec, the language of education of children of English-speaking parents is not always a matter of choice for the parents. In the case of children whose parents are Canadian citizens who had their elementary schooling in English in Canada, this choice exists. For those whose parents do not meet these criteria, the children must generally attend French schools under the criteria laid down in Quebec language legislation.

The number of children under 18 years of age with at least one English-speaking parent who were registered in a school at the time of the survey totalled 212,840.

This subsection focuses only on those who were registered in a pre-kindergarten or kindergarten (20,510 children) or in an elementary or secondary school (178,890 children).

5.2.1 Language of school attended at elementary or secondary level

In Quebec, nearly half of children (49%) with at least one English-speaking parent are registered in an English-language elementary or secondary school. Of all children attending an English school, half are in a French immersion program. On this note, children whose parent's mother tongue is English are less likely (46%) to attend an immersion program than those whose parent's mother tongue is a language other than French or English (57%).

Information pertaining to the attendance of English-language schools by education level shows (Table 5.8) that the proportion of children registered in such schools at the elementary level (44%) is lower than the proportion registered at the secondary level (55%).

Also, among those attending English schools, the proportion who participate in a French immersion program is much higher at the elementary level (66%) than at the secondary level (35%).

Table 5.8
Number and proportion of children with at least one English-speaking parent according to the language of the elementary or secondary school by level of schooling, Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Schooling level					
	Primary		Secondary		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	50,450	52	35,580	44	86,030	48
English	42,640	44	44,590	55	87,230	49
Immersion	28,020	29	15,820	19	43,840	25
Regular	14,620	15	28,770	35	43,380	24
Other	3,890	4	1,550 [E]	2 [E]	5,440	3
Total	97,170	100	81,720	100	178,890	100

[E] use with caution
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

As regards the 86,000 young people registered in French-language schools (48%), one-third of them have parents who would have preferred to register them in a minority school. The reason most often cited for why their children are not registered in an English-language school is related to legal or monetary considerations.[31] This reason was cited by parents of 69% of these children.

However, while this situation is not what they would have chosen, the parents of 91% of these children nevertheless stated that they considered it "very important" or "important" for their children to be able to conduct a conversation in French.

In the case of the 66% of children registered in a French school whose parent would not have preferred to have registered them in an English school, many of the parents said they had registered them in a French school in order for them to learn that language. Legal or monetary considerations were also cited by the parents of 20% of these children.

31. Refers to the cost of attending a private school not subsidized by the government.

5.2.2 Language of school attended at the pre-kindergarten and kindergarten level

Attendance of English-language pre-kindergarten and kindergarten for children with at least one English-speaking parent is lower than attendance of such schools at the elementary and secondary levels. One-third of such children at this lower educational level attended English-language schools, while more than half (56%) were registered in French-language schools.[32] Also, the proportion of young people who are currently attending English kindergarten (34%) is lower than it was among young people currently at the elementary level at the time they were attending kindergarten (46%).

Table 5.9
Number and proportion of children with at least one English-speaking parent according to the language of pre-kindergarten or kindergarten by schooling level, Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Schooling level					
	Pre-kindergarten		Kindergarten		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	3,300 [E]	51	8,150	58	11,460	56
English	1,960 [E]	30 [E]	4,820 [E]	34	6,780	33
Other	1,170 [E]	18 [E]	1,100 [E]	8 [E]	2,270 [E]	11 [E]
Total	6,440	100	14,070	100	20,510	100

[E] use with caution
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006

The choice of the kindergarten that English-speaking parents register their children in will have an effect on the language of the elementary school. As Table 5.10 shows, of the 41,110 children who had previously attended an English-language kindergarten, 36,520 (89%) currently attend an English-language school at the elementary level.

32. The residual portion consists of children attending schools that are neither French nor English.

Table 5.10
Number and proportion of children with at least one English-speaking parent according to the language of primary school presently attended by the language of the kindergarten attended in the past, Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Language of kindergarten attended in the past							
	French		English		Other		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	40,080	92	2,950 [E]	7 [E]	2,030 [E]	57	45,060	51
English	3,050	7	36,520	89	x	x	39,900	45
Other	x	x	1,640 [E]	4 [E]	1,230 [E]	34 [E]	3,390 [E]	4 [E]
Total	43,740	100	41,110	100	3,590 [E]	100	88,540	100

[E] use with caution
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

5.2.3 Characteristics of parents

Similarly to outside Quebec, our understanding of the choice of a school in Quebec is enhanced by an analysis of certain characteristics of the parents of young people registered in minority schools there, such as their language of schooling, the mother tongue of their spouse, where applicable, and their main language.

In Quebec, 199,400 children with at least one English-speaking parent were registered in schools from the pre-kindergarten level to the secondary level. The number of young people attending a French school (97,500) was slightly larger than the number attending an English school (94,000).

Information on the language in which the English-speaking parent was schooled also sheds light on the influence of that factor on parents' decision to register their child in a minority school.

As shown in table 5.11, of the 112,690 children with one parent who was schooled in English at both the elementary and secondary levels, two-thirds are registered in an English-language school, regardless of whether the parent's mother tongue is English or another language. Conversely, when the parent did neither his/her primary studies nor his/her secondary studies in English (which is the case for 65,250 children), 80% of the children attend French school.

Table 5.11
Number and proportion of children with at least one English-speaking parent according to the language of school attended by their children, by the parent's level of schooling (elementary and secondary) in English, Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Parent's level of schooling in English							
	Secondary only		Primary and secondary		Neither primary nor secondary		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	8,100	56	33,660	30	51,900	80	97,490	49
English	5,600	38	74,540	66	11,290	17	94,000	47
Immersion	3,060 [E]	21 [E]	34,250	30	5,790	9	43,850	22
Regular	2,540 [E]	17 [E]	40,290	36	5,500	8	50,160	25
Total*	14,560	100	112,690	100	65,160	100	199,400	100

[E] use with caution
* The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others).
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Furthermore, when we examine the profile of the youth attending English schools, results from the survey show that 79% of those registered in an English school have a parent who was schooled in that language at both the elementary and secondary levels. That proportion rises to 88% for children whose English-speaking parent also has English as his/her mother tongue.

The mother tongue of the spouse of the English-speaking parent, can also influence the choice of the school in which the child will be registered. As Table 5.12 shows, in Quebec, less than half of the 81,000 children whose English-speaking parent has English as his/her mother tongue live in English endogamous families (40%). Nearly half of them live in English-French exogamous families and others live in English-other-language exogamous families.

When we examine the information on the spouse or partner's mother tongue and on the language of the school attended by the child, one sees that, of the 32,400 children whose Anglophone parent has an Anglophone spouse or partner, 78% are registered in English schools. Conversely, when the spouse or partner of the Anglophone parent is a Francophone, a smaller proportion are registered in English schools (37%), while the majority are registered in French schools (61%).

Table 5.12
Number and proportion of children with at least one English-speaking parent according to the language of school attended by their children, by the selected parent's mother tongue and that of their spouse, Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Type of family*							
	Endogamous English - English		Exogamous English - French		Exogamous English - Other		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	4,950	15	24,740	61	2,600 [E]	32 [E]	32,290	40
English	25,280	78	15,090	37	5,340	67	45,710	56
Immersion	12,610	39	5,430	13	3,300 [E]	41	21,330	26
Regular	12,670	39	9,670	24	2,040 [E]	25 [E]	24,380	30
Total**	32,350	100	40,660	100	8,020	100	81,030	100

[E] use with caution
* Excludes single parent families and children whose parents have multiple mother tongues.
** The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others) but it excludes the rare occasions where the parent responded "don't know" to the question on language of schooling.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

The information on the profile of children registered in English-language schools show that among the 45,700 children registered in English-language schools, most of them live in English endogamous families (55%), and approximately half of those are registered in a French immersion program (12,600 children). Those attending French schools mostly come from English-French exogamous families (77%).

In the case of children whose English-speaking parent has a language other than English or French as mother tongue, Table 5.13 shows that the vast majority of them live in endogamous families (83%). The others live in either other-English exogamous families or other-French families. Not surprisingly, for many of them, the parents are not rights holders, and consequently their children cannot attend English schools. In fact, the children registered in French-language schools (89%) come mainly from families in which both parents are allophones.

Finally, while nearly two-thirds of the 65,100 children who live in endogamous families where both parents have a mother tongue other than English or French are registered in French schools, the fact remains that 31% attend a minority school, and half of these children are registered in a French immersion program.

Table 5.13
Number and proportion of children for whom the selected parent's mother tongue is neither English nor French according to the language of the school attended by their children, buy the spouse's mother tongue, Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Type of family*							
	Endogamous Other - Other		Exogamous Other - English		Exogamous Other - French		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	42,270	65	1,770 [E]	26 [E]	3,340	52	47,380	61
English	19,920	31	4,810	72	2,670 [E]	42	27,400	35
Immersion	10,210	16	2,870 [E]	43	1,130 [E]	18 [E]	14,220	18
Regular	9,710	15	1,940 [E]	29 [E]	1,530 [E]	24 [E]	13,180	17
Total**	65,120	100	6,690	100	6,410	100	78,220	100

[E] use with caution
* Excludes single parent families and children whose parents have multiple mother tongues.
** The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others) but it excludes the rare occasions where the parent responded "don't know" to the question on language of schooling.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

While attendance of minority schools is strongly associated with the parent's main language, the fact remains that parents who have English as a main language do not necessarily all make this choice. Thus, as shown in Table 5.14, of the 173,680 children for whom the main language of the parent is English, either alone or on an equal basis with French, only slightly more than half (53%) are registered in a minority school. When the parent has English as his or her mother tongue, the proportion of young people registered in an English school rises to 61%.

Moreover, of all children attending an English school, a very large proportion (97%) have a parent with English as a main language, 92% as the only language and 5% on an equal basis with French.

Of the children attending a French school, 76% have a parent for whom English is the main language, with 65% reporting that they are more at ease in that language and 11% reporting being equally at ease in English and French. Also, nearly one-quarter of children who attend a French school have a parent who, while belonging to the English-speaking minority, reports having French as the main language. In 59% of cases, these are parents with a mother tongue other than French or English. [33]

33. This result follows from the broad definition of official-language minorities used in the survey. Parents for whom both English and French are their first official language spoken are included in the sample.

Table 5.14
Number and proportion of children with at least one English-speaking parent according to the language of school attended by their children, by parent's main language, Quebec, 2006

Language of schooling	Main language of the parent							
	French		English		French and English		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
French	22,580	88	63,710	41	11,190	67	97,490	49
English	2,770 [E]	11 [E]	86,310	55	4,920	30	94,010	47
Immersion	x	x	41,010	26	1,800 [E]	11 [E]	43,850	22
Regular	1,740 [E]	7 [E]	45,300	29	3,130 [E]	19 [E]	50,160	25
Total*	25,720	100	156,990	100	16,680	100	199,400	100

[E] use with caution
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
* The total includes other schools (bilingual, trilingual and others) but it excludes the rare occasions where the parent responded "don't know" to the question on language of schooling.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Conclusion

The purpose of this report was to highlight a few of the main findings of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-language Minorities (SVOLM). Another goal was to present various factors either directly or indirectly included in the concept of vitality. That concept has a number of dimensions, only some of which were examined in the survey.

Of the many themes that could have been analysed, this report focused on four: the sense of belonging and subjective vitality; use of languages in daily activities; access to and use of health care services in the minority language; and lastly, the school attendance of children with one parent who belongs to the official-language minority. These themes were selected based on the importance attributed to them by researchers, decision-makers and members of official-language minority communities, as well as their potential to explain or influence how these communities evolve.

The results drawn from the first theme are of particular interest. This is the first time that a Statistics Canada survey has collected information on perceptions or subjective assessments of the situation of official-language minorities. The second and third themes are also of key importance, since there is now detailed information on the use of the languages in a large number of social domains associated with the public sphere. The data on public language use thus serves to enhance the information already available in the Canadian census.

Lastly, information on the theme of school attendance is also of great interest in that schooling the young in the minority language is considered by many to be key to the future of official-language communities in a minority situation. For the first time, very detailed information is available on the characteristics of children who attend minority schools and whose parent belongs to the official-language minority.

General findings of the report

This report highlights the results on at least two dimensions of the vitality of official-language communities: an objective dimension and a subjective dimension. We will begin with the first of these.

1. A few objective measures of vitality

The results of the survey enhance the information available in the census, since the survey includes data on individuals' main language, that is the language in which they are more at ease. Main language plays a key role in observed language behaviours: it results from them as well as guides them.

The survey results tell us, for example, that among French-speaking adults who reported speaking English most often at home (38%), nearly three-quarters report being more at ease in English than in French and another 16% report being equally at ease in the two languages.

Also, data from the survey indicate that adults who have French as their mother tongue and are aged 25 to 44 hence, mainly those of an age to have young children and who live in a French-English exogamous couple relationship, and who report speaking English most often at home, are very unlikely to have begun using that language at the time of forming an exogamous union. In fact, 70% of them reported having begun speaking English most often at home before age 20, including 48% before age 13, i.e., before entering secondary school.

Like many previous study findings, the results of the survey highlight the influence of the social environment both on language behaviours and on perceptions regarding the vitality of official-language communities in a minority situation. Thus, the survey results suggest that the linguistic makeup of the place of residence has a major impact on the language in which individuals report being most at ease. For example, the survey shows that nearly 60% of French-speaking adults who live in municipalities where they comprise less than 10% of the population, 45% of the total, report being more at ease in English than in French. In municipalities where they comprise 70% or more of the population, 18% of the total, 91% of French-speaking adults report having French as their main language. In the case of English-speaking adults in Quebec, the main language is a less useful piece of information for analysis purposes, since almost all of them report having English only as their main language.

Use of languages in daily activities

These factors shed light on many of the language behaviours measured in the survey. In Quebec, the vast majority of English-speaking adults aged 18 and over have that language as their main language, whereas outside Quebec, the exposure of many French-speaking adults to English from early childhood affects language behaviours both within and outside the home. While Quebec's young English-speakers are also exposed to French, notably through French immersion programs, this influence appears to have little effect on the language in which they feel they are most at ease.

Outside Quebec, the report shows that the predominance of French in daily activities is a reality only in certain regions of New Brunswick and of Ontario bordering Quebec. In the various provinces and territories excluding Quebec, 23 % of French-speaking adults use predominantly French in their daily activities. This proportion rises to 42% when those who report using French and English equally are included. Of course, in all provinces and territories, those who report being more at ease in French than in English make greater use of French than of English. Also, it is observed that in general, the higher the relative weight of French speakers within the municipality of residence, the greater will be the use of French in the home, with friends, within immediate networks, at work, in contacts with different institutions that provide services, and in the media.

In Quebec, the results of the survey show quite clearly that English-speaking adults make substantial use of English in their daily lives. While nearly two-thirds of them report that they use English preponderantly in their daily activities, that proportion rises to 85% when those using English and French equally are included. Also, the survey results show that in Quebec, the use of English by English-speaking adults is generally less dependent on their relative weight within their municipality of residence than is observed with respect to the use of French by French-speaking adults outside Quebec. Even when they comprise only 10% to 30% of the population within their municipality of residence, 60% of English-speaking adults use English preponderantly in their daily activities.

Language and use of health care services

The information on the use of health care services paints a similar picture. Within French-speaking minorities, 8 adults in 10 report having a regular medical doctor. Of those who consulted that doctor in the twelve months preceding the survey, 35% reported using mainly French with him or her. Similar proportions are observed for use of the services of a nurse or another professional consulted in the other places usually gone to in order to get care (hospitals, clinics, community health centres, etc.).

In Quebec, the results of the survey show that for the roughly 80% of English-speaking adults who reported having a regular medical doctor, 72% reported using only the minority language in their visits to that doctor. However, the proportions were lower (around 50%) for contacts with a nurse or another health care professional.

The survey brings an important dimension to the study of factors likely to have an effect on getting health care services in the minority language, namely the subjective dimension. Thus, in Quebec, nearly 75% of the English-speaking population reported that they considered it "very important" or "important" to get health care services in English. Among French-speaking adults outside Quebec, the corresponding proportion was 53%. However, among French-speaking adults with French as a main language, 80% assigned importance to getting health care services in French.

Children's school attendance

The information collected on children's school attendance is especially important in that it gives a picture of the probable linguistic orientation of the younger generations.

The survey reveals that among children with at least one French-speaking parent, 49% attend a French-language elementary or secondary school, while another 15% are exposed to instruction in French via an immersion program in that language. Among the children of "rights holder" parents, these proportions are 52% and 15% respectively. By comparison French-language school attendance is less than 15% among children whose parents are not "rights holder", the majority (71%) attend a regular English instruction program.

The parents' mother tongue influences the choice of a school. The vast majority (88%) of children whose parents are a French endogamous couple attend a French school compared to 34% of children whose parents are a French-English exogamous couple.

The main language of the French-speaking parent sheds another light on the choice of the language of instruction. Outside Quebec, 41% of children have at least one parent with French as a main language. Of these children, 80% attend a French school and 7% are registered in an English school in a French immersion program. Conversely, the respondent parents of 41% of children have English as their main language. Of these children, 21% attend a French school and 18% are registered in an English school in a French immersion program.

Finally, the French-speaking parents of 35% of children registered in a French immersion program reported that they would have preferred their child to be registered in a minority school. The corresponding proportion is 42% for children registered in a regular program of instruction in English. The proximity or availability of the school as well as the quality of the program explain in part why the child does not attend a minority school.

In Quebec, nearly half (49%) of children with a least one English-speaking parent are registered in an English-language elementary or secondary school. Among children with at least one English-speaking parent who attended elementary school in English in Canada, 64% were attending an English school at the time of the survey, compared to 31% who were attending a French school.

While the criterion of the parent's mother tongue does not apply in Quebec as a condition of eligibility of children for English school, it is important to note that of children whose parents are an English endogamous couple, nearly 80% attend English schools. Of those whose English-mother-tongue parent is in an English-French exogamous union, 37% attend English schools. Lastly, the results of the survey reveal that of the roughly 87,000 children registered in English-language schools, approximately half are registered in a French immersion program.

2. Sense of belonging and subjective vitality

The subjective dimension of vitality examined in this report reveals quite an interesting picture, in that some results on perceptions contrast sharply with the findings on language behaviours.

In Quebec, while one English-speaking adult in two reports identifying primarily with the Anglophone group, 40% of adults report identifying both with the Anglophone and the Francophone groups. Outside Quebec, 34% of French-speaking adults report identifying mainly with the Francophone group, while nearly one in two adults reports identifying with both Francophones and Anglophones.

Outside Quebec, 78% of French-speaking adults report that it is "very important" or "important" for them to be able to use French in their daily life. This finding contrasts sharply with the fact that nearly 4 persons in 10 report having English as their main language and the fact that very few French-speaking adults report using mainly French in their daily activities. In Quebec, 87% of adults reported that they assigned importance to being able to use English in their daily life.

Even though French is not very present in the daily activities of many French-speaking adults, a very large proportion of them say that they assign importance to linguistic rights being respected in their province and to the provision of federal government services in the minority official-language. Similar but slightly higher proportions are observed in Quebec.

These results on the theme that we have named "sense of belonging" appear to show a strong sense of belonging and attachment to the language and the minority group. This leads us to the theme of subjective perceptions on the vitality of official-language communities in a minority situation.

English-speaking adults in Quebec appear to have less optimistic perceptions than French-speaking adults outside that province. Whereas 26% of the latter report that the presence of French has increased in their municipality in the past ten years, the corresponding proportion is 19% for English-speaking adults in Quebec. Also, for the latter, 35% report that the presence of English has diminished, compared to only 20% of French-speaking adults with respect to French. Quite similar results were obtained regarding the future presence of the minority language over the next ten years.

Finally, while we had found that English-speaking adults in Quebec make substantial use of English in their daily activities, 42% of them report that the vitality of the Anglophone community is strong or very strong in their municipality, yet more than one adult in four reports that this vitality is weak or very weak. By comparison, outside Quebec, the proportion of adults who report that the vitality of the Francophone community in their municipality is strong or very strong is 41%, compared to 31% who report that it is weak or very weak.

Survey on the Vitality of Official-language Minorities: follow-up

This report touched on only some of the themes and issues concerning official-language minorities. Those requiring a closer look include early childhood and development of early literacy in the minority language; linguistic trajectories from childhood to adulthood; the linguistic dynamics among household members within the home; language practices at work; mobility; immigration; various themes relating to the labour force; and many others.

Further analyses could, for example, shed light on the factors that affect the use of the minority language in the home. In cases where it is not used, what are the main factors that make this so? Considering how many families are exogamous, what type of use of the minority language prevails in these families? To what extent does a knowledge of the minority language by the spouse from the majority group influence the use of the minority language in the home? When the majority language dominates in the home, to what extent is the minority language nevertheless spoken by one of the parents with the children? Theoretically, the use of the language in the home should be related to the value assigned to it, the perceived importance of it being spoken by the children and the subjective ethno-linguistic vitality of the respondents.

The interest shown in the theme of early childhood should also give rise to analyses drawing on SVOLM data. This interest lies primarily in the fact that the parents' choices as to whether or not to transmit the minority language and culture will have an undeniable influence on how official-language minorities evolve and their future.

Not only do parents' choices affect intergenerational transmission, but they also influence the children's language practices from early childhood and their language retention. For example, to what extent do parents from OLMs choose to expose their children to the minority language and culture, whether through the use of the language in the home (language spoken, television viewing), the development of early literacy in French (reading with or without parents), participation in activities in the minority language outside the home, or attendance of daycare or childcare centres? Apart from the region or province, what distinguishes families where the children are transmitted the minority community's linguistic and cultural heritage from those where this is not the case?

When parents have young children, the linguistic choices made in the home have a decisive effect on participation in the minority language community by its youngest members.

Further analyses on the theme of school attendance should provide answers to the following questions: What link can be established between the type of school attended and the presence of the minority language in the home? What is the relationship between these schooling choices and the sense of belonging to the OLM or its subjective vitality? The case of exogamous couples is certainly the most interesting, since this phenomenon is quite widespread outside New Brunswick. What distinguishes exogamous couples who choose to send their child to minority schools from those who choose majority schools (with or without immersion)? Also, it would be useful to know more about the link between the parents' linguistic and identity profile and the choices that they make for their children.

This survey therefore proves to be a unique tool for getting a better grasp of the situation of official-language minorities. Despite its limitations, it has great analytical potential. It offers many research opportunities, and hopefully these will add to the findings of the many studies already carried out on this vast subject.

Appendix A Methodology

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities Methodology

Survey Population

The survey's target population includes children under 18 years of age who have at least one parent (aged 15 years or over) who belongs to the official-language minority. It also includes adults 18 years of age or over who belong to the official-language minority. The survey covers the 10 provinces and 3 territories and excludes all persons living in collective dwellings, institutions, on Indian reserves and in northern Inuit communities in Quebec. The survey also excludes non permanent residents (persons with work or study permits and those with refugee status).

Official-language minorities are essentially defined as Francophones outside of Quebec and Anglophones in Quebec. People with a non-official-language as their mother tongue are also part of the survey population based on their knowledge and use of French or English. The variables used to determine whether a person was included in the survey's target population were mother tongue, knowledge of official languages, and the language spoken most often at home. A more detailed description of the criteria used to define the survey population can be found in Section 1: Context and survey information.

Survey Instrument

Two questionnaires were developed in consultation with external clients: an adult questionnaire and a child questionnaire. There were several waves of testing during the development of each questionnaire. Qualitative testing was done during several stages of development, and a pilot test took place one year before the actual survey.

Sampling Plan

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) is a post-censal survey. This means that the sample for the survey was selected from individuals who completed the long questionnaire in the 2006 Census which is systematically distributed to approximately one in five households. Answers to the questions on mother tongue, knowledge of official-languages, and the language spoken most often at home allowed for the identification of the target population.

Next, a stratified sample of people in the target population was taken. The strata are defined by the cross-classification of the ten provinces and some sub-provincial regions (in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario) and seven age groups (0 to 4 years, 5 to 11 years, 12 to 17 years, 18 to 24 years, 25 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over). The territories were regrouped and only two age groups were considered, age 0 to 17 years and 18 years and over. Other stratification variables were used to allocate the sample; these were the concentration of the target population in the individual's region, being Allophone or not, as well as geographical sub-regions for certain areas.

Thus, a sample of 30,794 adults and 22,362 children was selected for a total of 53,156 people in the survey.

Data Sources

Data collection started on October 10, 2006 and ended on January 15, 2007. Participation in the SVOLM was voluntary. Data collection was done by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Data was collected directly from selected respondents. Proxy interviews were not permitted for the adult sample. For the child sample, a respondent for the child was chosen a priori from the sampling frame. This was usually one of the child's parents or, on rare occasions, one of the child's grandparents if the child did not live with their parents but their grandparents. Since the child's belonging to the target population depends on the parents' (or grandparents') belonging to the official-language minority, it was important to contact the selected parent for the interview and not just any adult in the household. If the selected parent was absent for the duration of the survey, it was possible to conduct the interview with the other parent but only if, and only if, the other parent was also part of the official-language minority. The questionnaire allowed for these situations to be identified.

Error Detection and Verification

The computer system used by the interviewers to collect respondent data allowed for the prevention of a number of errors. When an impossible, improbable or incoherent answer was entered into the system by the interviewer, the system displayed a message which allowed the interviewer to correct typing errors or verify information with the respondent, without permitting them to continue until the error was fixed. Checking of some interviews was done by the interviewer supervisors and feedback was provided in order to avoid the repetition of errors.

Once collection was finished, a data processing system was implemented. This included data validation, checking the consistency between sections, coding of write-in responses, checking the consistency of the relationships among members of the household, derivation of a response status, and validating the flow of the questionnaire.

Estimation

After data processing, the next step consists of attributing a weight to each record in the sample. The weight calculation consists of three main steps: (1) calculation of the initial weight, (2) adjustment for non-response, and (3) post-stratification.

(1) In the first step, the inverse of the probability of selection was attributed as the initial weight to each record in the sample. Therefore, this weight reflects the sampling design that was used.

(2) The correction of the weights for total non-response was done using a method that predicts the probability of response. The probability of response of the respondents and the non-respondents was estimated using a logistic regression model. Response classes based on the response probabilities predicted by the model were then formed with the help of a classification algorithm. Once the classes were formed, the mass of the weights of the non-respondents was transferred to the respondents within each class. The correction for non-response was done in three parts for each of the two samples: adjustment for "non-contact", adjustment for refusals and adjustment for out of scope records. Since the variables explaining each type of non-response are different, it was preferable to construct different models.

(3) Post-stratification consists of correcting the weights of respondent records in such a way that totals for certain variables such as province, region and age group are consistent with the corresponding Census totals.

The sampling error was estimated using the "bootstrap" method. Bootstrap weights were calculated and adjusted using the same steps as the survey weights. Hence, it is possible to estimate the sampling variance of each estimate and present it as a coefficient of variation (CV).

Evaluation of Quality

Qualitative testing took place at different stages during the development of the survey. In this way, it was assured that questions were understood by respondents and that questions allowed a correct measurement of the concepts. A pilot survey also took place about one year before the survey to evaluate all procedures, from the content of the questionnaire to the analysis of the data.

In order to limit non-response and to minimize measurement error, interviewers were trained by members of the SVOLM team. Interviewers were given manuals clearly describing all the procedures and were supervised by experienced people who could correct them and help them at any time. Follow-up for people who refused to answer the survey was also done by senior interviewers to try and reduce non-response. Furthermore, during interviews, interviewers used a function built into the system to record any comments which helped in resolving certain invalid responses or incorrect interpretations. These notes were very useful during data processing.

Disclosure Control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data that would divulge information obtained under the Statistics Act that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

In order to ensure confidentiality, all estimates based on a group of less than 10 people in the sample cannot be published. Rounding is an additional measure used to ensure confidentiality. Hence, all population counts and totals are rounded to the nearest multiple of ten, whereas all ratios and percentages are rounded to the nearest unit.

Measure of Data Quality

The errors that occur in surveys can be separated into two categories, depending on whether they were caused by sampling or not.

Sampling errors are mainly due to the fact that only a sample, not the entire population, is being used for analysis. Therefore, they cannot be avoided completely, but it is possible to measure their magnitude. A measure is thus provided for each cell in all disseminated data tables. For a given estimate, this measure is presented as the coefficient of variation (CV) which is the ratio between the square root of the variance (standard error) of the estimate and the estimate itself. The CV indicates the proportion that the standard error represents compared to the estimate. So, the smaller the CV, the more the corresponding estimate is reliable. The CVs that accompany the estimates in the SVOLM tables were calculated using the "bootstrap" method.

According to the guidelines that govern Statistics Canada's publications, all disseminated data must be accompanied by a quality measure. Using the CV, an estimate can be classified into one of the following dissemination categories:

- If the CV is less than or equal to 16.5%, the estimate can be disseminated.
- If the CV is greater then 16.5% but less than or equal to 33.3%, the estimate should be used with caution since it has a higher error associated with it. The estimates in this category are accompanied by the letter "E".
- If the CV is greater than 33.3%, it is preferable not to disseminate the estimate since the associated error is too high.

Non-sampling errors cannot be easily estimated, but they can be avoided. These errors can occur during any stage of a survey. They include coverage, non-response, measurement and processing errors.

Concerning potential coverage errors, it was possible to avoid most such cases by using the Census as the sampling frame, which provides a very good coverage of the Canadian population. However, because the Census is a self-completed survey and it allows proxy responses, it is possible that errors occurred in the responses to the language questions. Hence, it was possible for an adult in a given household to answer the three language questions on behalf of the other adults in the households without having sufficient knowledge to do so. Such a situation could cause the inclusion of an individual in the target population when they shouldn't be there (over coverage) or exclude individuals who should be in the target population (under coverage). Keeping in mind that the three language "filter" questions where asked of respondents during the survey, correction was done for part of the over coverage. Once it was determined that an individual was not part of the target population, the individual was excluded from the sample and as a consequence, the weighting was adjusted. On the other hand, it was impossible to correct for under coverage and this error is difficult to quantify.

The delay between the Census and the collection of a post-censal is also an important factor in coverage error. Answers to certain questions are, in fact, more likely to change over time. For example, the answer to the question on the knowledge of official-languages may change if the individual learned the other official-language during the period. Equally, the language spoken at home may also have changed. Even though for most cases the information is relatively stable over a short period of time, it is still important to minimize the delay between the creation of the sample frame and the collection of data. Thanks to changes in the methodology and operations of the Census, it was possible to select samples quickly and thus reduce the risk of changes in the answers to the filter questions.

The response rate for the survey is approximately 73% (for the adult and child samples combined). The units which are excluded from the target population, the out of scopes, are not included in the calculation of this rate since the sample size was already inflated to take these losses into account. If, however, one is interested in the proportion of individuals who completed the entire questionnaire from everyone selected for the survey, a rate of 67% is observed; in this case the out of scopes are considered to be non-respondents. From another point of view, the out of scopes could also be considered as respondents since they were contacted and interviewed. However, this option was not retained here.

In general, response rates were relatively similar between the different regions in Canada. Nevertheless, some regions or provinces had a response rate well below the others: Newfoundland and Labrador, Toronto, British Columbia and the territories. These regions had both higher out of scope and non-response rates than the other regions. In addition to limiting the potential for analysis, because there were fewer respondents in certain tables, the precision of the estimates for these regions is not as good as for the other regions. Also, for certain age groups in these regions, the rates of out of scopes and non-response are so high that it is difficult to guarantee that the estimates are without bias. Hence, it is suggested to use caution when analyzing the results of the following groups: 18 to 24 year olds in Newfoundland and Labrador, Toronto and British Columbia, as well as the group of people aged 65 years of age and over in Newfoundland and Labrador, Toronto and the region called the rest of New Brunswick.

Measurement and processing errors are difficult to quantify, but steps were taken so that they were minimized during the development of the CATI application. This application was tested and corrected during the various stages of the development of the survey.

Significant Difference Between Two Estimates

When comparing two estimates to each other, one must determine if the difference between them is statistically significant before drawing conclusions. Since there is an error associated to each estimate, it is possible that although two estimates seem to be different, their associated errors are so high that one cannot affirm that they are in fact different. The recommended method to use when one has access to estimates and their CV, is the method referred to as the confidence interval overlap method. For each estimate, the 95% confidence interval is calculated. If the two intervals overlap, then one cannot conclude that the two estimates are different (or, in more technical terms, with a 95% confidence level, the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the two estimates *cannot* be rejected). If the two intervals do not overlap, then it is possible to conclude that the two estimates are different (in more technical terms, with a 95% confidence level, the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the two estimates *can* be rejected).

When an estimate and its standard error are available, a 95% confidence interval (CI95) is constructed as follows:

CI95 = estimate ± 1.96 X standard error

Since it is the CV that is provided with the estimates and the CV is obtained using the standard error, the formula can be rewritten as follows:

CI95 = estimate ± 1.96 X [CV X estimate]

Warnings and Limits Pertaining to the Interpretation and the Use of the Data

Two Distinct Samples: Adults and Children

The SVOLM data comes from two distinct and non-complementary samples, a sample of adults (individuals aged 18 years and over) who are part of the official-language minority and a sample of children who are under 18 years of age but who have at least one parent (aged 15 years and over) who is part of the official-language minority. Thus, it is not necessary for a child to be part of the minority in order for them to be included in the sample. For this reason, the results from the two samples cannot be combined. Therefore, no grand total of individuals who are part of the minority will be published.

Sampling Frame for Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island

Since the target population is relatively small in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island, the Census long form questionnaire distributed to one in five households did not lead to the identification of enough people to guarantee good quality estimates from the SVOLM sample. Hence, it was necessary to also make use of the short form questionnaire in order to have access to the entire target population. The inconvenience of using the short form is that it is less precise in identifying the target population then the long form since it only contains one question about language (the mother tongue) whereas three questions about language from the long form are used.

Allophones Using French in Montreal

In the Montreal region, where the survey was primarily interested in the situation of allophones, a sample of allophones who use French (and not English, the language of the minority) was also selected. This part of the population is only used to obtain a complete portrait of allophones in the Montreal region and can only be used for this. These individuals will always form a separate group in the tables and cannot be aggregated with the rest of the sample at any time.

Large Weights

It is not very efficient to select a large number of people from a homogeneous environment where the answers obtained would be very similar. It is actually much more preferable to have diversity in the environments from which people were selected. The adopted sampling strategy allowed for the increase in the sampling fraction in the less homogeneous environments compared to a purely proportional sampling strategy. This measure was used in order to increase the efficiency of the sampling. However, the further the sampling strategy is from being proportional, the more the variability of the weights increases. Hence, it is possible, in certain tables, that one or several observations with relatively larger weights have a big influence on the estimate. The weighting strategy was done in a way to limit this sort of situation, but it is always preferable to study the distribution of the weights when surprising results are observed.

Allophones and Out of Scopes (adult sample)

Allophones who use the language of the minority were covered proportionally within every geographic domain. So, approximately the same proportion of allophones is found in the sample as in the population. In Toronto and in the province of British Columbia, allophones represent a large proportion of the target population (more than 50%) and, as a consequence, of the sample. A relatively high rate of out of scopes was observed among the allophones in the survey (about 26%). The main reason that such a high rate of out of scopes is observed for these two regions (20% and 14% respectively) is because of the number of allophones in the sample. In fact, allophones who ended up as out scope represent 72% of all out of scopes in Toronto and 51% of out of scopes in British Columbia.

Out of Scopes

Some domains of estimation have a high enough rate of out of scopes that the results associated with those domains should be used with caution. This is the case for the 5 to 11 year old (21%) and the 18 to 24 year old (28%) age groups in Newfoundland and Labrador. Part of the problem can be explained by the fact that a portion of the sample in that province was selected from the Census short form for which a higher rate of out of scopes was observed than for people who completed the long form. In Toronto and British Columbia, the out of scopes represent a non-negligible proportion of the sample for all age groups (see the preceding section), but it is in the 18 to 24 year old age group where the situation is the most problematic, with a rate of 32% in Toronto and 23% in British Columbia. Finally, in the territories, the children's group is most affected with 20% of cases being out of scopes, compared to 13% for the adult group.

Incomplete Coverage of the 0 to 4 Year Old Age Group

Given that approximately five months went by between Census day and the beginning of collection for the SVOLM, and that the date of reference for the calculation of age was the beginning of collection, it is impossible to state that children under 5 months of age were covered by the survey. Hence, even though there are a number of babies aged 5 months or less in the sample, they should not be the object of a specific analysis since the coverage of this group is incomplete.

Appendix B Target population and final sample sizes

Table 1.1
Children, percentage of target population on total population, by geographic region

Geographical region	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
Canada	**594,310**	**6,705,850**	**8.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	790	98,360	0.8
Prince Edward Island	1,730	29,700	5.8
Nova Scotia	9,830	180,250	5.5
New Brunswick	49,200	145,000	33.9
North	24,160	30,610	78.9
Rest	9,400	84,090	11.2
South East	15,640	30,300	51.6
Quebec	279,820	1,522,500	18.4
Estrie and South	14,550	126,730	11.5
East	3,930	71,970	5.5
Montréal	223,290	753,640	29.6
West	21,060	107,290	19.6
Québec and surrounding area	7,680	253,680	3.0
Rest	9,310	209,190	4.5
Ontario	180,660	2,678,360	6.7
North East	33,990	100,310	33.9
Ottawa	40,610	174,350	23.3
Rest	68,340	1,872,580	3.6
South East	20,810	43,260	48.1
Toronto	16,910	487,860	3.5
Manitoba	15,060	246,330	6.1
Saskatchewan	5,900	209,700	2.8
Alberta	27,140	746,930	3.6
British Columbia	23,140	818,000	2.8
Territories	1,040	30,720	3.4
Canada less Quebec	**314,490**	**5,183,350**	**6.1**

Table 1.2
Adults, percentage of target population on total population by geographic region

Geographical region	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
Canada	**1,798,970**	**23,776,070**	**7.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,030	397,820	0.5
Prince Edward Island	5,150	102,910	5.0
Nova Scotia	31,420	707,770	4.4
New Brunswick	197,140	561,810	35.1
North	104,270	131,460	79.3
Rest	26,610	302,680	8.8
South East	66,260	127,670	51.9
Quebec	866,940	5,780,500	15.0
Estrie and South	44,540	459,540	9.7
East	12,570	298,460	4.2
Montréal	711,290	2,779,870	25.6
West	53,220	366,330	14.5
Québec and surrounding area	18,160	1,038,040	1.7
Rest	27,160	838,260	3.2
Ontario	501,760	9,139,770	5.5
North East	106,490	379,320	28.1
Ottawa	118,000	615,370	19.2
Rest	161,910	6,075,950	2.7
South East	63,600	143,130	44.4
Toronto	51,760	1,926,000	2.7
Manitoba	41,630	808,370	5.1
Saskatchewan	16,280	683,660	2.4
Alberta	66,780	2,412,810	2.8
British Columbia	67,420	3,112,800	2.2
Territories	2,420	67,850	3.6
Canada less Quebec	**932,030**	**17,995,570**	**5.2**

Table 1.3
Children, percentage of target population on total population, by geographic region and by age group

Geographical region and age group	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
Newfoundland and Labrador			
0 to 4 years	180	22,470	0.8
5 to 11 years	300	36,980	0.8
12 to 17 years	310	38,920	0.8
Total children	790	98,360	0.8
Prince Edward Island			
0 to 4 years	360	6,560	5.5
5 to 11 years	650	11,580	5.6
12 to 17 years	720	11,570	6.2
Total children	1,730	29,700	5.8
Nova Scotia			
0 to 4 years	2,120	41,050	5.2
5 to 11 years	3,700	68,030	5.4
12 to 17 years	4,010	71,170	5.6
Total children	9,830	180,250	5.5
New Brunswick – North			
0 to 4 years	4,720	6,490	72.7
5 to 11 years	9,130	11,350	80.4
12 to 17 years	10,310	12,770	80.7
Total children	24,160	30,610	78.9
New Brunswick – Rest			
0 to 4 years	1,880	19,680	9.6
5 to 11 years	3,840	32,090	12.0
12 to 17 years	3,670	32,320	11.4
Total children	9,400	84,090	11.2
New Brunswick – South –East			
0 to 4 years	3,740	7,490	49.9
5 to 11 years	5,790	11,110	52.1
12 to 17 years	6,120	11,700	52.3
Total children	15,640	30,300	51.6

Table 1.3
Children, percentage of target population on total population, by geographic region and by age group (continued)

Geographical region and age group	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
Quebec - Estrie and South			
0 to 4 years	3,230	29,630	10.9
5 to 11 years	5,440	47,430	11.5
12 to 17 years	5,880	49,670	11.8
Total children	14,550	126,730	11.5
Quebec - East			
0 to 4 years	790	16,310	4.8
5 to 11 years	1,590	26,430	6.0
12 to 17 years	1,560	29,230	5.3
Total children	3,930	71,970	5.5
Quebec – Montreal			
0 to 4 years	57,760	188,680	30.6
5 to 11 years	87,900	286,420	30.7
12 to 17 years	77,640	278,540	27.9
Total children	223,290	753,640	29.6
Quebec – West			
0 to 4 years	5,330	25,110	21.2
5 to 11 years	8,140	39,770	20.5
12 to 17 years	7,590	42,410	17.9
Total children	21,060	107,290	19.6
Quebec - Québec and surrounding area			
0 to 4 years	1,920	60,680	3.2
5 to 11 years	3,030	93,280	3.2
12 to 17 years	2,730	99,720	2.7
Total children	7,680	253,680	3.0
Quebec - Rest			
0 to 4 years	1,850	47,560	3.9
5 to 11 years	3,350	77,730	4.3
12 to 17 years	4,120	83,910	4.9
Total children	9,310	209,190	4.5

Table 1.3
Children, percentage of target population on total population, by geographic region and by age group (continued)

Geographical region and age group	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
Ontario – North-East			
0 to 4 years	7,120	22,170	32.1
5 to 11 years	12,760	37,420	34.1
12 to 17 years	14,110	40,720	34.7
Total children	33,990	100,310	33.9
Ontario – Ottawa			
0 to 4 years	9,500	43,890	21.6
5 to 11 years	15,470	66,220	23.4
12 to 17 years	15,630	64,250	24.3
Total children	40,610	174,350	23.3
Ontario – Rest			
0 to 4 years	15,360	452,740	3.4
5 to 11 years	26,700	717,420	3.7
12 to 17 years	26,280	702,420	3.7
Total children	68,340	1,872,580	3.6
Ontario - South-East			
0 to 4 years	4,200	9,260	45.4
5 to 11 years	7,830	16,420	47.7
12 to 17 years	8,770	17,570	49.9
Total children	20,810	43,260	48.1
Ontario – Toronto			
0 to 4 years	4,850	133,300	3.6
5 to 11 years	6,570	186,930	3.5
12 to 17 years	5,490	167,630	3.3
Total children	16,910	487,860	3.5

Table 1.3
Children, percentage of target population on total population, by geographic region and by age group (continued)

Geographical region and age group	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
Manitoba			
0 to 4 years	3,040	59,640	5.1
5 to 11 years	5,740	94,720	6.1
12 to 17 years	6,280	91,970	6.8
Total children	15,060	246,330	6.1
Saskatchewan			
0 to 4 years	1,110	50,340	2.2
5 to 11 years	2,170	78,460	2.8
12 to 17 years	2,620	80,900	3.2
Total children	5,900	209,700	2.8
Alberta			
0 to 4 years	6,430	194,590	3.3
5 to 11 years	10,330	280,960	3.7
12 to 17 years	10,370	271,380	3.8
Total children	27,140	746,930	3.6
British Columbia			
0 to 4 years	5,530	195,790	2.8
5 to 11 years	8,790	309,240	2.8
12 to 17 years	8,810	312,980	2.8
Total children	23,140	818,000	2.8
Territories			
0 to 4 years	270	8,300	3.3
5 to 11 years	340	11,690	2.9
12 to 17 years	430	10,740	4.0
Total children	1,040	30,720	3.4

Table 1.4
Adults, percentage of target population on total population by geographic region and by age group

Geographical region and age group	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
Newfoundland and Labrador			
18 to 24 years	180	43,760	0.4
25 to 44 years	620	134,950	0.5
45 to 64 years	840	153,720	0.5
65 years or more	390	65,400	0.6
Total adults	2,030	397,820	0.5
Prince Edward Island			
18 to 24 years	440	12,450	3.5
25 to 44 years	1,390	34,200	4.1
45 to 64 years	2,120	37,900	5.6
65 years or more	1,200	18,360	6.5
Total adults	5,150	102,910	5.0
Nova Scotia			
18 to 24 years	2,130	77,600	2.7
25 to 44 years	9,010	236,460	3.8
45 to 64 years	12,760	264,470	4.8
65 years or more	7,520	129,240	5.8
Total adults	31,420	707,770	44
New Brunswick – North			
18 to 24 years	10,340	12,570	82.3
25 to 44 years	32,480	41,680	77.9
45 to 64 years	43,200	53,280	81.1
65 years or more	18,260	23,930	76.3
Total adults	104,270	131,460	79.3
New Brunswick – Rest			
18 to 24 years	1,980	33,060	6.0
25 to 44 years	9,310	105,270	8.8
45 to 64 years	10,550	110,760	9.5
65 years or more	4,770	53,590	8.9
Total adults	26,610	302,680	8.8

Table 1.4
Adults, percentage of target population on total population by geographic region and by age group (continued)

Geographical region and age group	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
New Brunswick – South-East			
18 to 24 years	7,170	14,360	49.9
25 to 44 years	22,130	44,710	49.5
45 to 64 years	24,920	46,270	53.9
65 years or more	12,040	22,320	53.9
Total adults	66,260	127,670	51.9
Quebec - Estrie and South			
18 to 24 years	4,350	51,330	8.5
25 to 44 years	12,320	151,990	8.1
45 to 64 years	16,540	177,110	9.3
65 years or more	11,330	79,110	14.3
Total adults	44,540	459,540	9.7
Quebec – East			
18 to 24 years	1,040	29,440	3.5
25 to 44 years	3,810	91,400	4.2
45 to 64 years	4,740	123,190	3.8
65 years or more	2,990	54,430	5.5
Total adults	12,570	298,460	4.2
Quebec – Montreal			
18 to 24 years	86,560	310,320	27.9
25 to 44 years	286,210	1048,470	27.3
45 to 64 years	223,520	965,640	23.1
65 years or more	115,000	455,440	25.3
Total adults	711,290	2,779,870	25.6
Quebec - West			
18 to 24 years	6,320	40,400	15.6
25 to 44 years	20,310	133,190	15.2
45 to 64 years	19,100	140,230	13.6
65 years or more	7,490	52,510	14.3
Total adults	53,220	366,330	14.5

Table 1.4
Adults, percentage of target population on total population by geographic region and by age group (continued)

Geographical region and age group	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
Quebec - Québec and surrounding area			
18 to 24 years	1,720	114,450	1.5
25 to 44 years	6,420	342,120	1.9
45 to 64 years	6,380	402,570	1.6
65 years or more	3,640	178,900	2.0
Total adults	18,160	1,038,040	1.7
Québec – Rest			
18 to 24 years	1,990	83,720	2.4
25 to 44 years	7,800	261,810	3.0
45 to 64 years	10,220	339,060	3.0
65 years or more	7,150	153,670	4.7
Total adults	27,160	838,260	3.2
Ontario - North-East			
18 to 24 years	9,550	41,770	22.9
25 to 44 years	31,710	119,630	26.5
45 to 64 years	43,080	144,190	29.9
65 years or more	22,150	73,730	30.0
Total adults	106,490	379,320	28.1
Ontario – Ottawa			
18 to 24 years	13,620	77,190	17.6
25 to 44 years	42,170	233,170	18.1
45 to 64 years	43,190	213,770	20.2
65 years or more	19,020	91,250	20.8
Total adults	118,000	615,370	19.2
Ontario – Rest			
18 to 24 years	13,690	731,770	1.9
25 to 44 years	53,250	2,191,360	2.4
45 to 64 years	62,740	2,145,830	2.9
65 years or more	32,240	1,007,000	3.2
Total adults	161,910	6,075,950	2.7

Table 1.4
Adults, percentage of target population on total population by geographic region and by age group (continued)

Geographical region and age group	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
Ontario – South East			
18 to 24 years	6,240	14,710	42.4
25 to 44 years	20,290	47,980	42.3
45 to 64 years	25,740	54,960	46.8
65 years or more	11,330	25,470	44.5
Total adults	63,600	143,130	44.4
Ontario – Toronto			
18 to 24 years	5,450	218,570	2.5
25 to 44 years	22,160	767,520	2.9
45 to 64 years	16,140	607,720	2.7
65 years or more	8,010	332,190	2.4
Total adults	51,760	1,926,000	2.7
Manitoba			
18 to 24 years	3,610	98,330	3.7
25 to 44 years	11,250	279,040	4.0
45 to 64 years	16,640	283,290	5.9
65 years or more	10,130	147,710	6.9
Total adults	41,630	808,370	5.1
Saskatchewan			
18 to 24 years	930	86,600	1.1
25 to 44 years	3 360	223,390	1.5
45 to 64 years	6 550	238,150	2.8
65 years or more	5 440	135,510	4.0
Total adults	16 280	683,660	2.4
Alberta			
18 to 24 years	5,910	329,240	1.8
25 to 44 years	23,520	944,750	2.5
45 to 64 years	26,180	815,760	3.2
65 years or more	11,160	323,050	3.5
Total adults	66,780	2,412,810	2.8

Table 1.4
Adults, percentage of target population on total population by geographic region and by age group (continued)

Geographical region and age group	Target population	Total population	Percentage
	number		%
British Columbia			
18 to 24 years	5,340	348,570	1.5
25 to 44 years	22,180	1,076,180	2.1
45 to 64 years	26,160	1,133,890	2.3
65 years or more	13,730	554,160	2.5
Total adults	67,420	3,112,800	2.2
Territories			
18 to 24 years	160	10,720	1.5
25 to 44 years	1,000	29,820	3.4
45 to 64 years	1,030	22,670	4.5
65 years or more	240	4,640	5.2
Total adults	2,420	67,850	3.6

Table 1.5
Target population, Canada less Quebec – Adults – Mother tongue

Geographical region	Target population	French mother tongue		French and English mother tongue		Other mother tongue	
	number		%	number	%	number	%
Canada less Quebec	932,030	805,390	86.4	42,240	4.5	84,420	9.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,030	1,690	83.0	240	11.7	110	5.3
Prince Edward Island	5,150	4,700	91.4	390	7.7	50	1.0
Nova Scotia	31,420	28,980	92.2	1,620	5.2	810	2.6
New Brunswick	197,140	192,620	97.7	3,250	1.6	1,290	0.7
North	104,270	102,840	98.6	1,070	1.0	360	0.3
Rest	26,610	25,240	94.8	1,030	3.9	350	1.3
South East	66,260	64,540	97.4	1,150	1.7	580	0.9
Ontario	501,760	415,520	82.8	24,760	4.9	61,480	12.3
North East	106,490	102,200	96.0	3,550	3.3	740	0.7
Ottawa	118,000	99,120	84.0	4,770	4.0	14,110	12.0
Rest	161,910	125,870	77.7	11,230	6.9	24,810	15.3
South East	63,600	61,110	96.1	1,650	2.6	840	1.3
Toronto	51,760	27,220	52.6	3,560	6.9	20,980	40.5
Manitoba	41,630	38,330	92.1	1,880	4.5	1,420	3.4
Saskatchewan	16,280	14,810	91.0	950	5.9	520	3.2
Alberta	66,780	55,930	83.7	4,320	6.5	6,540	9.8
British Columbia	67,420	50,750	75.3	4,740	7.0	11,930	17.7
Territories	2,420	2,060	85.2	90	3.8	270	11.0

Table 1.6
Target population, Canada less Quebec – Children – Mother tongue

Geographical region	Target population	French mother tongue		French and English mother tongue		Other mother tongue	
	number		%	number	%	number	%
Canada less Quebec	314,490	262,050	83.3	14,960	4.8	37,500	11.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	790	620	77.9	90	11.7	80	10.4
Prince Edward Island	1,730	1,580	91.2	140	8.3	10	0.5
Nova Scotia	9,830	8,780	89.3	680	6.9	370	3.7
New Brunswick	49,200	47,640	96.8	1,020	2.1	540	1.1
North	24,160	23,850	98.7	190	0.8	120	0.5
Rest	9,400	8,740	93.0	500	5.3	160	1.7
South East	15,640	15,050	96.2	330	2.1	260	1.7
Ontario	180,660	143,800	79.6	9,050	5.0	27,820	15.4
North East	33,990	32,680	96.2	1,080	3.2	230	0.7
Ottawa	40,610	31,210	76.9	1,580	3.9	7,820	19.2
Rest	68,340	51,670	75.6	4,790	7.0	11,890	17.4
South East	20,810	19,810	95.2	670	3.2	330	1.6
Toronto	16,910	8,430	49.8	930	5.5	7,550	44.6
Manitoba	15,060	13,820	91.8	740	4.9	500	3.3
Saskatchewan	5,900	5,320	90.3	350	6.0	220	3.8
Alberta	27,140	22,470	82.8	1,520	5.6	3,160	11.6
British Columbia	23,140	17,160	74.2	1,330	5.7	4,650	20.1
Territories	1,040	860	82.4	40	3.6	150	13.9

Table 1.7
Target population, Quebec – Adults – Mother tongue

Geographical region	Target population	English mother tongue		English and French mother tongue		Other mother tongue	
	number		%	number	%	number	%
Quebec	866,940	445,600	51.4	32,740	3.8	388,620	44.8
Estrie and South	44,540	36,370	81.7	2,590	5.8	5,580	12.5
East	12,570	11,030	87.7	690	5.5	850	6.8
Montréal	711,290	326,970	46.0	20,800	2.9	363,530	51.1
West	53,220	39,740	74.7	3,080	5.8	10,400	19.5
Quebec and surrounding area	18,160	11,720	64.5	2,470	13.6	3,980	21.9
Rest	27,160	19,770	72.8	3,110	11.5	4,280	15.8

Table 1.8
Target population, Quebec – Children – Mother tongue

Geographical region	Target population	English mother tongue		English and French mother tongue		Other mother tongue	
	number		%	number	%	number	%
Quebec	279,820	138,100	49.4	10,170	3.6	131,530	47.0
Estrie and South	14,550	11,890	81.7	1,040	7.1	1,620	11.1
East	3,930	3,510	89.4	140	3.6	270	7.0
Montréal	223,290	95,240	42.7	5,760	2.6	122,290	54.8
West	21,060	15,520	73.7	1,160	5.5	4,370	20.8
Quebec and surrounding area	7,680	4,890	63.7	960	12.5	1,830	23.8
Rest	9,310	7,050	75.7	1,110	11.9	1,150	12.3

Table 1.9
Final sample sizes, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minority, 2006

Geographical region	Sample size for children	Sample size for adults
	number	
Canada	**14,947**	**19,345**
Newfoundland and Labrador	320	457
Prince Edward Island	469	682
Nova Scotia	679	795
New Brunswick	2,120	2,714
North	735	951
Rest	680	841
South East	705	922
Quebec	5,240	6,969
Estrie and South	716	976
East	458	732
Montréal	2,147	2,704
West	703	903
Québec and surrounding area	597	781
Rest	619	873
Ontario	3,431	4,315
North East	763	979
Ottawa	718	917
Rest	686	805
South East	744	971
Toronto	520	643
Manitoba	705	925
Saskatchewan	571	745
Alberta	664	864
British Columbia	585	712
Territories	163	167

Appendix C List of regions and their census divisions

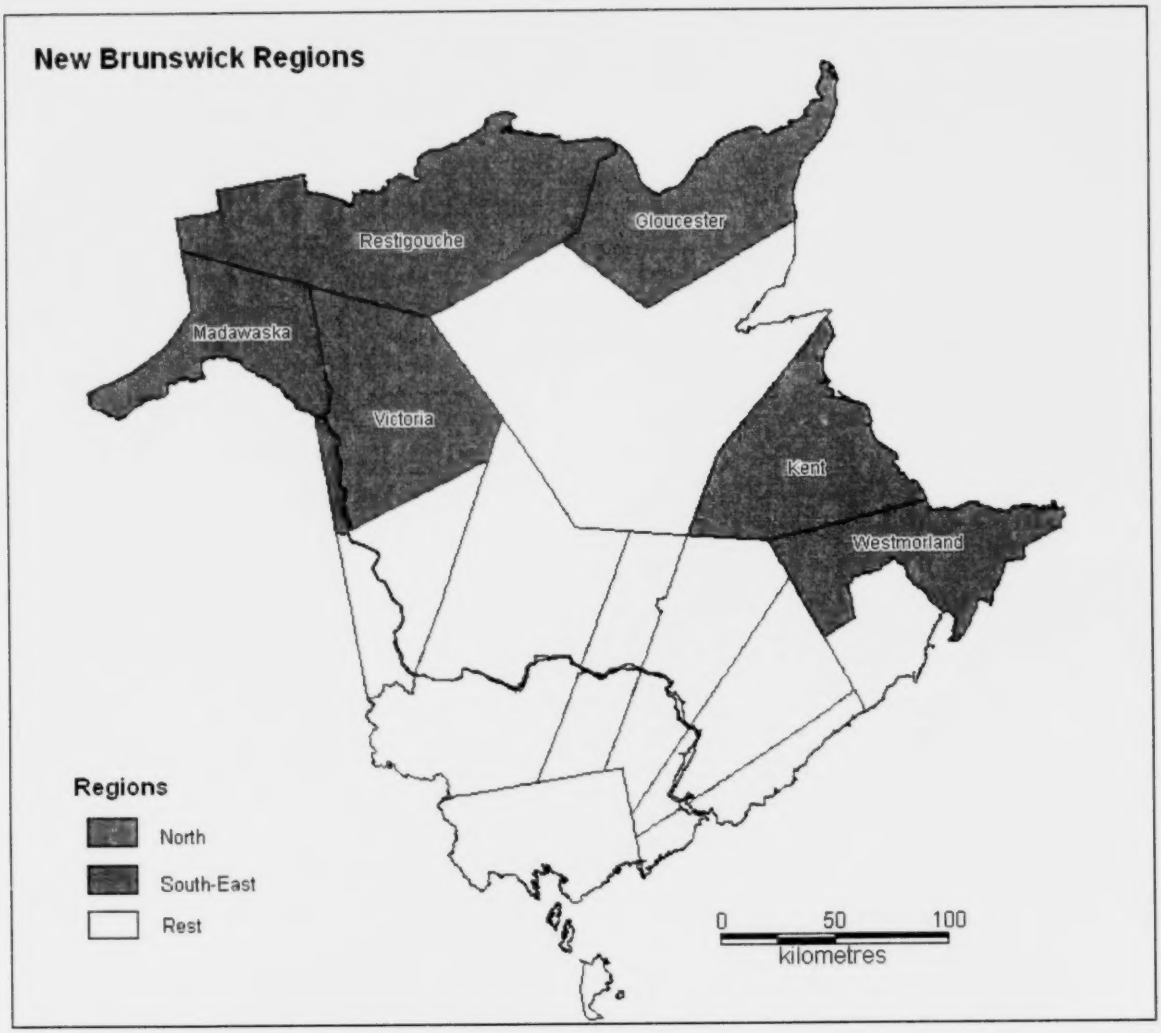
Table 1.10
Region definitions for the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006

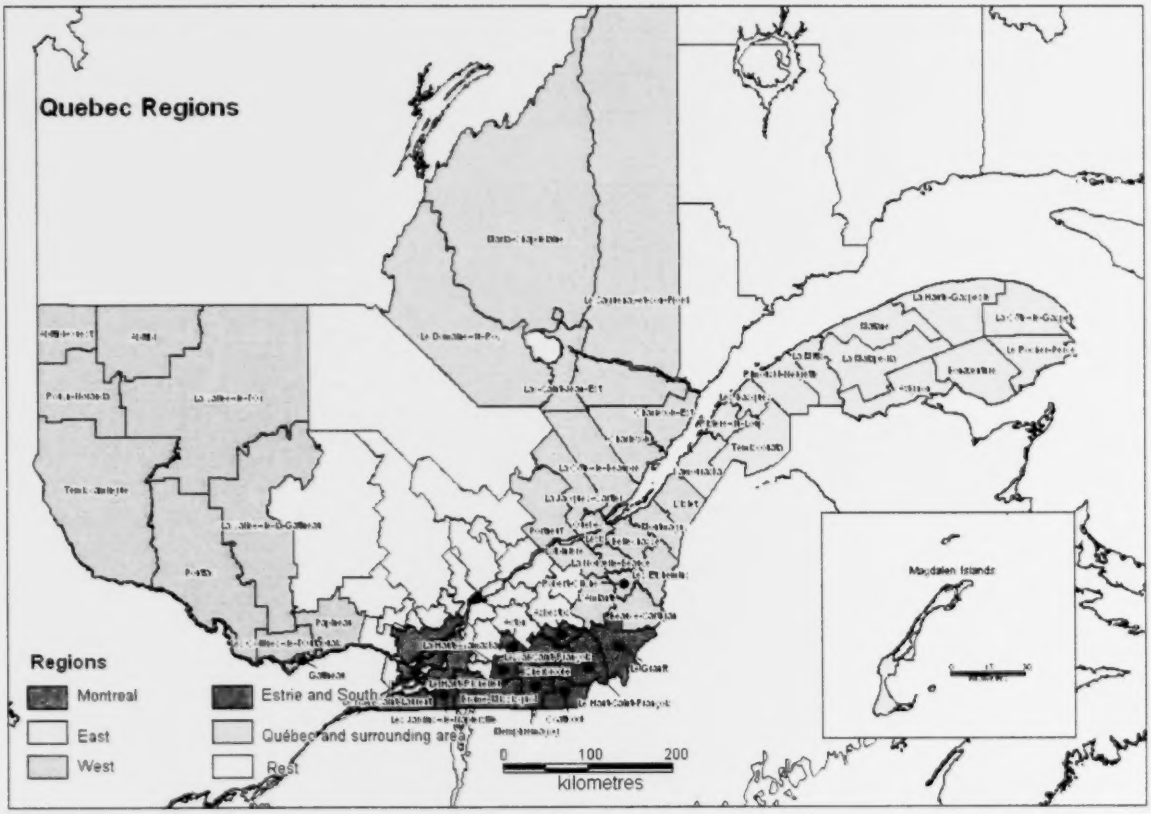
Provinces and regions	Corresponding Census Division (CD)Regions
New Brunswick	
South East	Kent (1308) and Westmorland (1307)
North	Madawaska (1313), Restigouche (1314), Victoria (1312) and Gloucester (1315)
Rest of NB	Northumberland (1309) and all other CD
Quebec	
East	**Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine**: Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine (2401), Le Rocher Percé (2402), La Côte-de-Gaspé (2403), La Haute-Gaspésie (2404), Bonaventure (2405) and Avignon (2406) **North Coast**: La Haute-Côte-Nord (2495), Manicouagan (2496), Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau (2497) et Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord (2498) **Lower-Saint-Laurent**: La Matapédia (2407), Matane (2408), La Mitis (2409), Rimouski-Neigette (2410), Les Basques (2411), Rivière-du-Loup (2412), Témiscouata (2413) et Kamouraska (2414)
Québec region and surrounding area	**National Capital Region**: Charlevoix-Est (2415), Charlevoix (2416), L'Île-d'Orléans (2420), La Côte-de-Beaupré (2421), La Jacques-Cartier (2422), Communauté-Urbaine-de-Québec (2423) et Portneuf (2434) **Chaudière-Appalaches** : L'Islet (2417), Montmagny (2418), Bellechasse (2419), Desjardins (2424), Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière (2425), La Nouvelle-Beauce (2426), Robert-Cliche (2427), Les Etchemins (2428), Beauce-Sartigan (2429), L'Amiante (2431) et Lotbinière (2433) **Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean** : Le Domaine-du-Roy (2491), Maria-Chapdelaine (2492), Lac-Saint-Jean-Est (2493), Le Fjord-du-Saguenay (2493)
Estrie and the South of Quebec	**Estrie** : Le Granit (2430), Asbestos (2440), Le Haut-Saint-François (2441), Le Val-Saint-François (2442), La Région-Sherbrookoise (2443), Coaticook (2444) et Memphrémagog (2445) **South of Quebec (part of Montérégie)** : Brome-Missisquoi (2446), La Haute-Yamaska (2447), Acton (2448), Le Haut-Richelieu (2456), Les Jardins-de-Napierville (2468) et Le Haut-Saint-Laurent (2469)
Montréal	Metropolitan Region of Montreal (RMR : 462)
West	**Outaouais**: Papineau (2480), CUO (2481), Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais (2482), La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau (2483) et Pontiac (2484) **Abitibi-Témiscamingue** : Témiscamingue (2485), Rouyn-Noranda (2486), Abitibi-Ouest (2487), Abitibi (2488) et Vallée-de-l'Or (2489)
Rest of Quebec	All other CD and the parts of CD that are not part of the Montréal CMA.

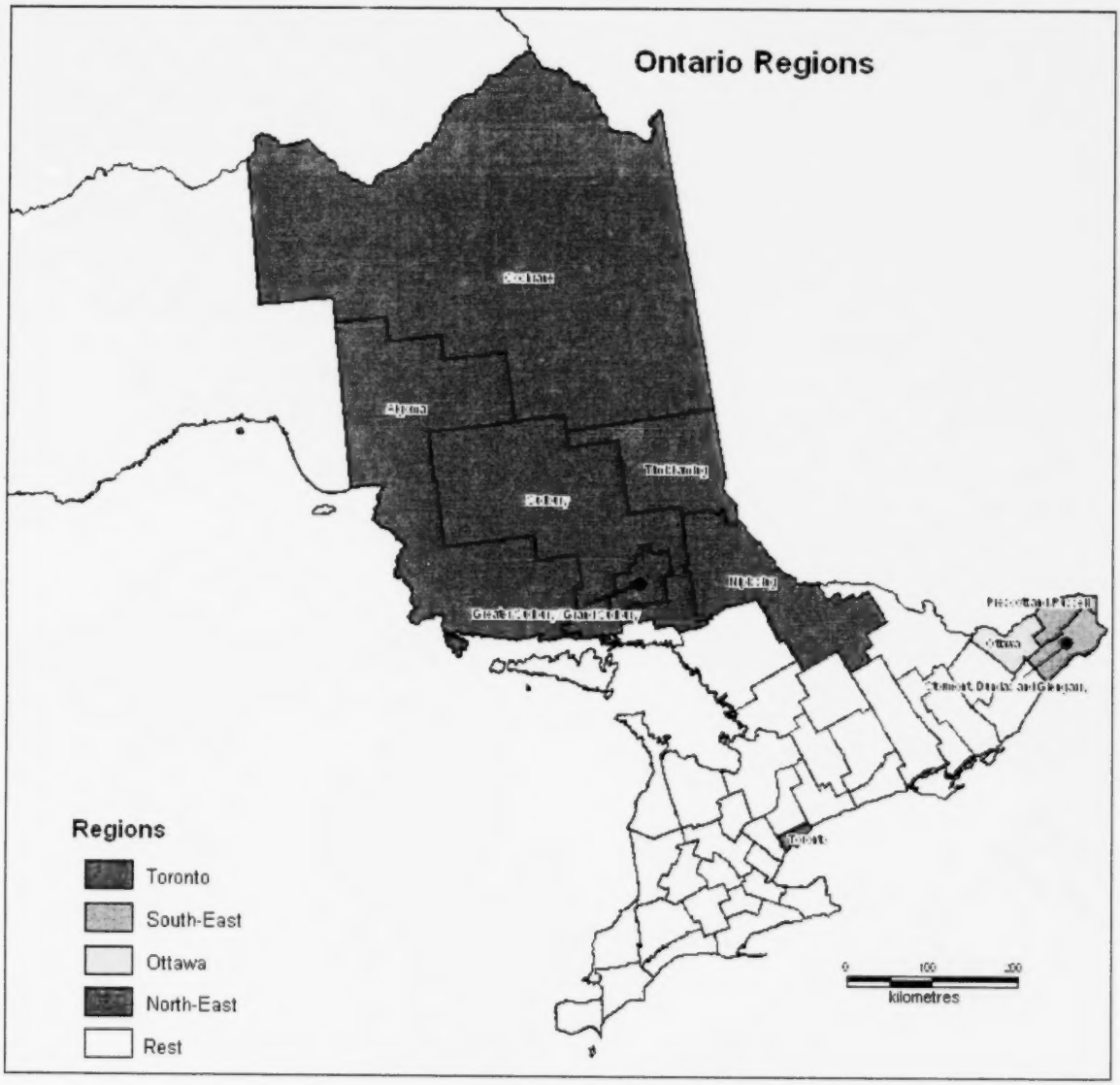
Table 10
Region definitions for the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006 – (continued)

Provinces and regions	Corresponding Census Division (CD)
Ontario	
South East	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties (3501) and Prescott and Russell United Counties (3502)
Ottawa	Ottawa Division (3506)
North East	Nipissing District (3548), Sudbury District (3552), Greater Sudbury (3553), Timiskaming District (3554), Cochrane District (3556) and Algoma (3557)
Toronto	Toronto (3520)
Rest of Ontario	All other CD

Appendix D Geographic maps




Quebec Regions
Regions
Montreal
East
West
Estrie and South
Québec and surrounding area
Rest
0
100
200
kilometres
Magdalen Islands


Ontario Regions
Regions
Toronto
South-East
Ottawa
North-East
Rest
0
100
200
kilometres

Appendix E Supporting tables

Tableau 2.1.1

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by mother tongue, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Regions	First official language spoken							
	Total		English		French		English and French	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	80	0.3	1	12.8	19	1.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	9	5.0	84	0.7	6	6.4

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.1.2

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by mother tongue, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Regions	Mother tongue															
	Total		English		French		Other Language(s)		English and French		English and Other		French and Other		English, French and Other	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	51	0.7	0	0.0	45	0.4	3	10.6	1 [E]	16.7	x	x	0 [E]	28.3
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	0	0.0	85	0.6	7	5.6	5	7.0	0	0.0	2 [E]	17.2	0 [E]	30.8

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.1.3

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by main language, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Regions	Main language							
	Total		English		French		English and French	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	81	0.8	12	3.7	7	7.4
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	39	1.7	47	1.3	14	3.8

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.1.4

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the language of interview, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Regions	Language of interview					
	Total		English		French	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	89	0.5	11	4.3
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	38	1.8	62	1.1

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.2

Percentage of French speaking adults by the level of identification to the anglophone and francophone groups, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Level of identification to the anglophone and francophone groups															
	Total		To the francophone group only		Mainly to the francophone group		Both groups equally		Mainly to the anglophone group		To the anglophone group only		Neither		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	12 E	23.4	16	13.8	44	8.1	21	15.2	6 E	30.3	x	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	6 E	20.1	16	12.8	55	5.6	14 E	18.8	7 E	23.7	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	11 E	20.6	16	11.8	56	5.6	10 E	20.2	6 E	29.7	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	31	4.1	30	4.1	35	3.5	2	14.9	1 E	24.5	0 E	31.0	F	F
Ontario	100	0.0	11	6.5	20	3.8	52	2.3	12	6.5	3	14.4	1 E	18.4	1 E	30.1
Manitoba	100	0.0	6 E	17.6	14	10.7	53	5.3	19	13.7	4 E	32.1	x	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	4 E	20.4	8	14.5	47	5.6	28	8.4	8 E	24.9	F	F	F	F
Alberta	100	0.0	3 E	21.7	11	15.4	54	4.8	22	9.7	7 E	19.3	F	F	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	5 E	22.0	11	14.0	51	5.6	22	11.7	8 E	17.8	F	F	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	8 E	27.0	18 E	23.2	46	13.2	18 E	27.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	14	3.5	20	2.6	48	1.6	12	4.2	4	8.6	1	13.1	1	15.5

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.3.1

Percentage of French speaking adults by the level of identification to the anglophone and francophone groups, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Regions	Level of identification to the anglophone and francophone groups															
	Total		To the francophone group only		Mainly to the francophone group		Both groups equally		Mainly to the anglophone group		To the anglophone group only		Neither		lunknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
New Brunswick	100	0.0	31	4.1	30	4.1	35	3.5	2	14.9	1 E	24.5	0 E	31.0	F	F
New Brunswick North	100	0.0	41	5.4	33	6.0	25	7.1	F	F	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick Rest	100	0.0	17	10.1	21	10.4	49	5.6	8 E	21.1	F	F	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick South-East	100	0.0	22	6.6	30	5.6	45	4.4	2 E	25.3	x	x	x	x	x	x

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.3.2

Percentage of French speaking adults by the level of identification to the anglophone and francophone groups, Ontario and regions, 2006

Regions	Level of identification to the anglophone and francophone groups															
	Total		To the francophone group only		Mainly to the francophone group		Both groups equally		Mainly to the anglophone group		To the anglophone group only		Neither		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Ontario	100	0.0	11	6.5	20	3.8	52	2.3	12	6.5	3	14.4	1 E	18.4	1 E	30.1
Ontario North-East	100	0.0	10	10.4	23	6.6	58	3.4	6	15.8	2 E	32.5	x	x	x	x
Ontario Ottawa	100	0.0	14	8.9	28	6.8	46	4.6	9	12.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ontario Rest	100	0.0	9 E	21.8	10	14.9	57	4.8	17	11.7	7 E	20.8	x	x	x	x
Ontario South-East	100	0.0	19	8.0	29	5.8	46	4.2	5 E	17.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ontario Toronto	100	0.0	7 E	18.7	17	10.8	42	5.9	21	9.8	6 E	18.9	6 E	23.8	x	x

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.4

Percentage of English speaking adults by the level of identification to the anglophone and francophone groups, Quebec and regions, 2006

Regions	Level of identification to the anglophone and francophone groups															
	Total		To the francophone group only		Mainly to the francophone group		Both groups equally		Mainly to the anglophone group		To the anglophone group only		Neither		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	2	12.5	5	7.2	39	2.4	36	2.6	15	4.6	2	11.1	1 E	17.2
Quebec Estrie and South	100	0.0	x	x	4 E	29.8	41	5.5	40	5.4	10	10.6	F	F	x	x
Quebec East	100	0.0	x	x	F	F	46	5.2	26	8.3	22	7.7	x	x	F	F
Quebec Montreal	100	0.0	2	15.5	5	8.8	37	2.9	37	3.0	16	5.4	2	12.5	1 E	19.1
Quebec West	100	0.0	x	x	6 E	25.6	42	5.9	34	6.7	15	9.8	2 E	31.4	x	x
Québec and surrounding area	100	0.0	5 E	23.0	16	12.7	54	4.6	19	9.1	5 E	19.6	F	F	x	x
Quebec Rest	100	0.0	F	F	7 E	22.1	50	5.7	28	8.1	11	13.7	x	x	x	x

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.5.1

Percentage of English speaking adults by the level of importance of using English in their daily lives by the proportion of English speaking adults in their municipality, Quebec, 2006

Proportion of English speaking adults in the municipality	Importance of using English in daily life					
	Total		Very important		Important	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	64	1.5	36	2.8
< 10	100	0.0	60	5.1	40	7.5
10 to 29.9	100	0.0	63	3.2	37	5.3
30 to 49.9	100	0.0	64	2.2	36	3.9
50 to 69.9	100	0.0	76	4.2	24	13.0
>= 70	100	0.0	69	3.7	31	8.3

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.5.2

Percentage of French speaking adults by the level of importance of using French in their daily lives by the proportion of French speaking adults in their municipality, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Proportion of French speaking adults in the municipality	Importance of using French in daily life					
	Total		Very important		Important	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	61	1.4	39	2.1
< 10	100	0.0	50	3.5	50	3.5
10 to 29.9	100	0.0	63	2.8	37	4.7
30 to 49.9	100	0.0	65	2.6	35	4.8
50 to 69.9	100	0.0	65	3.0	35	5.6
>= 70	100	0.0	72	1.9	28	4.8

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.6

Percentage of French speaking adults by the importance that linguistic rights be respected in their province by main language, Canada less Quebec excluding New Brunswick, 2006

Main language	Importance that linguistic rights be respected													
	Total		Very important		Important		Somewhat important		Not very important		Not important at all		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	60	1.4	27	3.0	7	6.0	3	9.9	2	11.7	1 [E]	23.4
English	100	0.0	48	2.8	32	4.0	11	6.9	5	11.7	3	13.8	1 [E]	29.5
French	100	0.0	74	1.8	21	6.0	3	11.9	1 [E]	22.1	0 [E]	29.4	F	F
English and French	100	0.0	62	3.7	26	7.7	6 [E]	21.4	3 [E]	27.8	1 [E]	27.2	F	F

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.7

Percentage of French speaking adults by the importance given to provincial and federal government services being provided in French, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Importance that government services be offered in French													
	Total		Very important		Important		Somewhat important		Not very important		Not important at all		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	49	7.1	27	11.1	9 E	23.2	8 E	27.7	6 E	32.2	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	39	7.3	39	7.6	15 E	16.8	4 E	22.1	F	F	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	43	7.4	34	8.7	16	13.5	5 E	25.6	2 E	20.5	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	68	1.7	26	4.3	3	11.8	2 E	17.5	1 E	26.9	x	x
Ontario	100	0.0	56	2.0	30	3.7	8	9.1	3	10.6	2 E	16.9	F	F
Manitoba	100	0.0	44	5.7	33	7.7	10	14.7	9 E	21.4	F	F	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	32	7.5	31	7.8	19	11.1	12	16.3	5 E	24.7	x	x
Alberta	100	0.0	38	6.5	35	7.4	13	13.7	6 E	20.0	7 E	19.5	x	x
British Columbia	100	0.0	37	7.1	33	8.2	12	13.3	10 E	18.4	7 E	20.0	x	x
Territories	100	0.0	44	13.6	32 E	20.0	F	F	F	F	x	x	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	54	1.3	30	2.4	9	5.5	4	6.9	3	9.3	1 E	19.0

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.8
Percentage of French speaking adults by the perception that the presence of the French language has decreased, stayed the same or increased in the last 10 years in the municipality where they live, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Perception of the presence of the French language in their municipality in the last 10 years											
	Total		Has decreased		Has stayed the same		Has increased		Not applicable		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	15	11.8	39	8.9	33	10.2	6 [E]	22.7	F	F
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	14	10.9	41	7.1	40	7.4	3 [E]	25.2	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	20	12.6	42	7.5	27	10.1	9 [E]	24.7	F	F
New Brunswick	100	0.0	9	9.1	57	2.2	30	3.7	3	13.3	1 [E]	22.1
Ontario	100	0.0	22	3.7	44	2.6	22	4.2	9	8.6	4	15.5
Manitoba	100	0.0	26	9.5	44	6.4	23	10.5	4 [E]	33.2	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	34	7.3	45	6.1	13	14.0	4 [E]	24.3	5 [E]	24.1
Alberta	100	0.0	16	10.8	42	6.5	26	8.2	10	16.1	5 [E]	18.8
British Columbia	100	0.0	15	13.3	51	5.2	21	10.4	8 [E]	18.2	5 [E]	21.0
Territories	100	0.0	x	x	28 [E]	18.2	57	10.4	x	x	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	18	2.9	47	1.5	24	2.5	7	6.2	3	10.6

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Regions	Perception of the presence of the French language in their municipality in the last 10 years											
	Total		Has decreased		Has stayed the same		Has increased		Not applicable		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Ontario	100	0.0	22	3.7	44	2.6	22	4.2	9	8.6	4	15.5
Ontario North-East	100	0.0	26	6.4	46	4.1	22	7.5	4 [E]	27.1	2 [E]	30.5
Ontario Ottawa	100	0.0	22	7.7	38	5.4	27	7.0	11	14.6	2 [E]	24.7
Ontario Rest	100	0.0	16	10.6	46	5.8	20	10.1	11	16.5	7 [E]	28.6
Ontario South-East	100	0.0	34	5.4	46	4.2	16	9.0	3 [E]	18.6	1 [E]	28.2
Ontario Toronto	100	0.0	15	11.9	44	5.6	19	10.7	14	13.0	9 [E]	17.2

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.9.2
Percentage of French speaking adults by the perception that the presence of the French language has decreased, stayed the same or increased in the last 10 years in the municipality where they live, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Regions	Perception of the presence of the French language in their municipality in the last 10 years											
	Total		Has decreased		Has stayed the same		Has increased		Not applicable		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
New Brunswick	100	0.0	9	9.1	57	2.2	30	3.7	3	13.3	1 [E]	22.1
New Brunswick North	100	0.0	9	13.8	71	2.8	17	8.7	2 [E]	30.3	x	x
New Brunswick Rest	100	0.0	8	16.3	43	6.3	45	6.2	4 [E]	21.5	x	x
New Brunswick South-East	100	0.0	8	12.1	41	4.5	44	4.1	4 [E]	18.3	2 [E]	28.3

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.10
Percentage of English speaking adults by the perception that the presence of the English language has decreased, stayed the same or increased in the last 10 years in the municipality where they live, Quebec and regions, 2006

Regions	Perception of the presence of the English language in their municipality in the last 10 years											
	Total		Has decreased		Has stayed the same		Has increased		Not applicable		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	33	2.7	39	2.4	17	4.1	7	7.0	4	10.0
Quebec Estrie and South	100	0.0	46	5.0	40	5.3	10 E	17.6	3 E	24.2	1 E	30.7
Quebec East	100	0.0	36	6.7	48	5.4	13	15.8	2 E	29.9	x	x
Quebec Montreal	100	0.0	33	3.2	39	2.8	17	4.8	7	8.0	4	11.1
Quebec West	100	0.0	26	7.4	41	5.7	23	9.6	7 E	17.2	3 E	25.5
Québec and surrounding area	100	0.0	22	8.4	48	4.9	17	11.2	8	14.2	6 E	22.9
Quebec Rest	100	0.0	33	8.2	38	7.6	16	11.2	11 E	21.1	2 E	31.1

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.11
Percentage of French speaking adults by the perception that the French language will increase, stay the same or decrease in their municipality in the next 10 years, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Perception that the presence of the French language in the municipality in 10 years									
	Total		Decrease		Stay the same		Increase		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	18	13.4	41	8.7	37	9.6	4 [E]	25.8
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	18	11.9	38	7.7	42	7.6	3 [E]	27.3
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	23	11.2	46	7.2	26	11.1	5 [E]	26.3
New Brunswick	100	0.0	12	7.0	56	2.3	29	3.7	3	13.8
Ontario	100	0.0	29	3.2	41	2.8	24	4.6	6	9.9
Manitoba	100	0.0	32	8.2	40	7.1	24	10.7	5 [E]	26.7
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	37	6.4	41	7.0	16	12.9	7 [E]	25.4
Alberta	100	0.0	23	8.9	39	7.1	33	7.8	5 [E]	20.3
British Columbia	100	0.0	24	9.7	44	6.4	22	10.2	10 [E]	16.6
Territories	100	0.0	10 [E]	30.4	32 [E]	17.8	53	11.8	F	F
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	25	2.4	44	1.7	26	2.7	5	6.8

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.12
Percentage of English speaking adults by the perception that the English language will increase, stay the same or decrease in their municipality in the next 10 years, Quebec and regions, 2006

Regions	Perception that the presence of the English language in the municipality in 10 years									
	Total		Decrease		Stay the same		Increase		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	36	2.5	34	2.6	23	3.3	7	6.8
Quebec Estrie and South	100	0.0	47	5.1	36	6.4	10	15.3	6	16.1
Quebec East	100	0.0	40	6.6	39	6.6	14	13.0	8 E	18.3
Quebec Montreal	100	0.0	36	2.9	34	3.2	23	3.8	7	7.8
Quebec West	100	0.0	25	7.7	40	6.4	30	8.1	5 E	16.6
Québec and surrounding area	100	0.0	21	9.0	41	5.8	32	7.1	6 E	21.7
Quebec Rest	100	0.0	35	8.2	35	7.7	24	10.3	6 E	30.0

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.13.1
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the perception of the presence of the minority language in the media (television, radio or newspapers) in their municipality, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Regions	Perception of the presence of the minority language in the media											
	Total		Very strong or strong		Neither strong nor weak		Very weak or weak		Non existent		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	60	1.5	21	4.0	15	4.1	F	F	3	9.9
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	31	1.9	19	3.0	46	1.5	2 E	18.4	2	8.8

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.13.2
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the perception of the presence of the minority language in businesses and stores in their municipality, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Regions	Perception of the presence of the minority language in businesses and stores											
	Total		Very strong or strong		Neither strong nor weak		Very weak or weak		Non existent		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	41	2.2	22	3.6	35	2.5	0 [E]	20.0	2	11.5
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	33	1.4	14	3.4	50	1.2	2	12.9	2	13.4

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.13.3
Proportion of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the perception of the presence of the minority language in provincial government services offered in their municipality, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Regions	Perception of the presence of the minority language in provincial governement services											
	Total		Very strong or strong		Neither strong nor weak		Very weak or weak		Non existent		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	24	3.3	22	3.7	45	2.1	1	13.9	7	6.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	37	1.7	22	2.9	30	2.2	1 [E]	18.0	10	5.3

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.13.4
Proportion of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the perception of the presence of the minority language in federal government services offered in their municipality, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Regions	Perception of the presence of the minority language in federal government services											
	Total		Very strong or strong		Neither strong nor weak		Very weak or weak		Non existent		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	41	2.2	23	3.5	27	3.2	1 [E]	24.3	8	6.1
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	44	1.5	22	3.1	25	2.6	1 [E]	24.1	9	5.9

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.14

Percentage of French speaking adults by the perception of the vitality of the francophone community in their municipality, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Perception of the vitality of the francophone community in the municipality									
	Total		Very strong or strong		Neither strong nor weak		Very weak or weak		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	32	9.7	19	12.6	46	7.7	2 [E]	26.5
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	41	6.7	23	10.5	33	8.9	2 [E]	29.6
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	35	6.8	25	10.6	38	7.6	F	F
New Brunswick	100	0.0	71	1.8	19	5.7	7	7.9	2 [E]	24.1
Ontario	100	0.0	36	2.3	25	3.8	34	3.2	4	12.5
Manitoba	100	0.0	41	6.2	27	8.9	27	9.9	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	24	8.7	21	9.8	50	5.6	5 [E]	25.6
Alberta	100	0.0	24	8.7	23	10.0	46	5.7	7 [E]	19.9
British Columbia	100	0.0	16	12.1	27	9.9	51	5.8	6 [E]	20.6
Territories	100	0.0	72	6.8	12 [E]	26.5	16 [E]	24.4	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	41	1.4	24	2.7	31	2.3	4	8.6

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.15.1

Percentage of French speaking adults by the perception of the vitality of the francophone community in their municipality, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Regions	Perception of the vitality of the francophone community in the municipality									
	Total		Very strong or strong		Neither strong nor weak		Très faible ou faible		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
New Brunswick	100	0.0	71	1.8	19	5.7	7	7.9	2 E	24.1
New Brunswick North	100	0.0	77	2.4	17	9.5	4 E	18.4	F	F
New Brunswick Rest	100	0.0	56	5.1	20	11.6	22	10.4	F	F
New Brunswick South-East	100	0.0	68	2.6	22	7.3	7	12.3	2 E	20.4

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.15.2

Distribution of French speaking adults by the perception of the vitality of the francophone community in their municipality, Ontario and regions, 2006

Regions	Perception of the vitality of the francophone community in the municipality									
	Total		Very strong or strong		Neither strong nor weak		Very weak or weak		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Ontario	100	0.0	36	2.3	25	3.8	34	3.2	4	12.5
Ontario North-East	100	0.0	57	3.3	23	6.9	17	8.5	3 E	23.6
Ontario Ottawa	100	0.0	40	5.0	33	6.3	24	8.7	4 E	21.9
Ontario Rest	100	0.0	16	9.7	23	9.5	56	4.9	5 E	26.4
Ontario South-East	100	0.0	66	2.6	21	6.9	10	11.4	3 E	29.7
Ontario Toronto	100	0.0	13	12.9	25	8.7	54	4.6	8 E	18.2

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 2.16

Percentage of French speaking adults by the perception of the vitality of the francophone community in their municipality and by the proportion of French speaking adults in their municipality, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Proportion of minority language adults in the municipality	Perception of the vitality of the francophone community in the municipality									
	Total		Very strong or strong		Neither strong nor weak		Very weak or weak		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	41	1.4	24	2.7	31	2.3	4	8.6
< 10	100	0.0	19	4.4	24	4.5	51	2.6	6	11.0
10 to 29.9	100	0.0	40	3.8	32	5.0	24	6.4	3 E	17.2
30 to 49.9	100	0.0	54	3.0	26	5.5	17	6.9	2 E	17.8
50 to 69.9	100	0.0	68	2.6	20	6.8	9	12.3	3 E	29.6
>= 70	100	0.0	79	1.7	15	7.3	3	14.7	2 E	32.5

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Table 2.17

Percentage of English speaking adults by the perception of the vitality of the anglophone community in their municipality by the proportion of English speaking adults in their municipality, Quebec, 2006

Proportion of minority language adults in the municipality	Perception of the vitality of the anglophone community in the municipality									
	Total		Very strong or strong		Neither strong nor weak		Very weak or weak		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	42	2.2	28	3.2	26	3.3	4	9.1
< 10	100	0.0	21	8.9	21	12.0	55	4.8	3 E	24.7
10 to 29.9	100	0.0	32	5.3	29	6.2	34	5.7	5 E	21.8
30 to 49.9	100	0.0	41	3.2	31	4.3	23	5.5	5	11.7
50 to 69.9	100	0.0	77	3.6	17	15.1	5 E	25.0	F	F
>= 70	100	0.0	68	4.0	21	11.2	8 E	21.0	3 E	27.4

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.1

Percentage of French speaking adults by the language used with friends, selected regions, 2006

Regions	Language used with friends													
	Total		English only		Mainly English		English and French		Mainly French		French only		Other	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Provinces east of New Brunswick	100	0.0	41	6.3	21	10.6	13	11.5	17	6.6	8	9.8	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	6	7.7	7	7.8	9	7.4	31	4.1	48	2.6	x	x
Ontario	100	0.0	30	3.6	24	4.4	15	5.6	18	4.1	12	4.4	1 [E]	29.0
Provinces west of Ontario	100	0.0	55	2.6	24	5.2	10	7.8	7	9.3	3 [E]	17.2	x	x

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.2

Percentage of French speaking adults by the language used during contact with institutions, selected regions, 2006

Regions	Language used with institutions											
	Total		English only		Mainly English		English and French		Mainly French		French only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Provinces east of New Brunswick	100	0.0	57	4.0	26	7.6	10	8.9	6	10.4	F	F
New Brunswick	100	0.0	8	7.0	9	6.8	13	5.9	27	4.1	43	2.7
Ontario	100	0.0	39	2.7	26	3.9	16	4.2	12	6.1	6	5.6
Provinces west of Ontario	100	0.0	73	1.7	21	5.5	4	10.3	1	13.9	F	F

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.3

Percentage of French speaking adults by language used for media consumption (radio, television, internet, newspapers), selected regions, 2006

Regions	Language used with media											
	Total		English only		Mainly English		English and French		Mainly French		French only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Provinces east of New Brunswick	100	0.0	45	5.6	42	6.3	10	13.6	2 [E]	26.0	F	F
New Brunswick	100	0.0	11	6.7	22	4.4	26	4.7	23	5.2	19	6.1
Ontario	100	0.0	30	3.5	39	3.0	20	4.0	8	5.9	3	8.7
Provinces west of Ontario	100	0.0	51	3.0	37	4.1	10	8.4	2	16.4	F	F

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.4

Percentage of English speaking adults by the language used with immediate contacts, selected regions, 2006

Regions	Language used with immediate contacts											
	Total		English only		Mainly English		English and French		Mainly French		French only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Provinces east of New Brunswick	100	0.0	46	5.4	18	10.7	16	8.6	11	7.8	9	9.2
New Brunswick	100	0.0	6	7.6	6	7.4	14	5.6	23	4.5	51	2.2
Ontario	100	0.0	34	3.2	23	4.2	20	4.1	14	5.4	9	4.6
Provinces west of Ontario	100	0.0	60	2.4	22	5.7	12	7.0	4	9.0	2	16.3

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5
Percentage of French speaking adults by the general index of language use, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used											
	Total		English only		Mainly English		English and French		Mainly French		French only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	47	7.3	41	7.7	9	13.0	3 [E]	30.6	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	39	7.5	36	7.8	19	10.6	5 [E]	19.5	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	38	8.2	33	9.0	21	8.1	8 [E]	16.9	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	4	10.1	11	5.7	19	4.8	36	3.7	30	4.2
Ontario	100	0.0	26	3.9	36	3.1	22	3.6	12	5.7	3	7.1
Manitoba	100	0.0	38	7.4	38	7.5	18	9.1	5	15.9	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	64	3.8	26	8.4	9 [E]	17.5	F	F	x	x
Alberta	100	0.0	59	4.2	34	7.1	6	15.7	F	F	x	x
British Columbia	100	0.0	64	4.1	32	8.0	4 [E]	21.8	x	x	0	0.0
Territories	100	0.0	32 [E]	17.6	47	13.5	16 [E]	24.8	x	x	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	27	1.8	34	1.6	20	2.3	14	2.6	5	3.6

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5a
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who were members of organizations, networks or associations during the 12 months before the survey by the language used during these activities, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used during community activities													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	44	14.0	F	F	F	F	11 [E]	31.6	26 [E]	16.8	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	34	14.9	F	F	9 [E]	23.8	12 [E]	21.7	37	14.0	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	50	12.6	17 [E]	25.9	7 [E]	25.8	8 [E]	29.6	11 [E]	21.2	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	7 [E]	16.8	8 [E]	18.8	13	13.9	13	13.9	57	4.8	2 [E]	28.5
Quebec	100	0.0	30	5.9	23	7.6	19	8.6	9	11.6	10	10.3	9	16.3
Ontario	100	0.0	28	7.8	15	13.6	13	11.5	10	10.1	31	6.3	3 [E]	27.9
Manitoba	100	0.0	30 [E]	17.5	18 [E]	23.6	16 [E]	31.9	7 [E]	23.0	26 [E]	16.8	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	57	7.4	7 [E]	23.8	F	F	8	28.4	13 [E]	18.6	11 [E]	28.3
Alberta	100	0.0	63	6.7	12 [E]	22.9	4 [E]	33.1	6	28.2	10 [E]	23.0	x	x
British Columbia	100	0.0	55	9.2	11 [E]	28.9	F	F	12	29.3	13 [E]	24.6	x	x
Territories	100	0.0	25 [E]	32.1	F	F	x	x	x	x	42 [E]	22.6	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	31	4.5	13	9.2	11	8.0	10	7.0	31	4.1	4	16.0

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

ble 3.5b

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have used other health services during the 12 months before the survey by the language used with the health professional, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with the professional from the other health services									
	Total		English		English and French		French		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	93	2.5	x	x	F	F	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	90	4.0	x	x	F	F	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	84	3.4	5 E	31.6	10 E	22.0	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	17	7.3	4	14.6	79	1.7	x	x
Quebec	100	0.0	51	3.1	7	11.3	41	3.7	2 E	23.7
Ontario	100	0.0	71	2.0	7	11.3	20	5.8	F	F
Manitoba	100	0.0	81	4.3	F	F	14 E	22.2	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	89	3.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alberta	100	0.0	93	2.9	x	x	x	x	x	x
British Columbia	100	0.0	95	2.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Territories	100	0.0	77	10.8	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	60	1.8	5	8.4	33	3.0	1 E	26.0

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5c
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have done volunteer work during the 12 months before the survey according to the language used during these activities, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with the lawyer and/or notary													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	92	2.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	74	7.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	13 [E]	30.0	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	73	5.8	x	x	5 [E]	27.2	x	x	12 [E]	17.1	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	21	9.5	F	F	7 [E]	17.0	8 [E]	17.8	57	4.5	4 [E]	26.6
Quebec	100	0.0	47	3.6	11	9.5	10	10.7	7	14.8	17	7.0	7 [E]	17.9
Ontario	100	0.0	55	4.0	5 [E]	16.9	7	12.4	4	15.0	24	8.5	4 [E]	21.4
Manitoba	100	0.0	64	7.0	9 [E]	32.7	F	F	F	F	11 [E]	21.8	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	65	8.4	F	F	x	x	x	x	F	F	25 [E]	22.5
Alberta	100	0.0	85	3.4	F	F	x	x	x	x	F	F	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	86	4.3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	61	15.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	55	2.5	4	12.8	6	9.2	4	10.8	26	4.9	5	12.7

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5d

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have done volunteer work during the 12 months before the survey according to the language used during these activities, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used during volunteer activities													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	43	13.4	12 E	29.9	19 E	30.5	F	F	18 E	23.4	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	25	14.9	14 E	31.5	25 E	17.5	15 E	21.4	19	15.7	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	39	15.7	11 E	25.2	17	14.9	13 E	20.7	14 E	19.6	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	9	15.1	8	15.3	18	9.9	21	10.3	42	6.2	F	F
Quebec	100	0.0	30	6.5	21	9.2	19	8.4	9	11.6	11	10.9	10 E	17.7
Ontario	100	0.0	28	7.2	16	9.7	22	7.8	10	9.3	21	8.5	4 E	27.3
Manitoba	100	0.0	38	12.5	21 E	21.1	17	15.9	8 E	18.3	12	16.0	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	54	7.4	11 E	19.5	9 E	20.8	7 E	27.4	7 E	26.4	12 E	27.7
Alberta	100	0.0	62	6.7	18 E	18.0	7 E	20.0	6 E	22.5	3 E	29.1	x	x
British Columbia	100	0.0	65	7.7	10 E	30.3	F	F	F	F	F	F	x	x
Territories	100	0.0	43 E	20.5	F	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	32	4.0	14	6.7	18	5.5	11	6.2	21	5.3	4 E	17.5

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5e

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the language used with employees in the stores they visit most often, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with store employees													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	82	2.6	14	13.8	3 [E]	30.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	58	4.9	27	9.6	9	12.8	3 [E]	18.1	2 [E]	26.8	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	61	3.7	12	11.7	10	10.1	8	10.3	7	11.3	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	9	5.9	14	4.8	19	5.0	23	5.3	34	3.6	1 [E]	21.1
Quebec	100	0.0	19	3.6	18	4.0	22	3.5	22	3.4	17	4.2	3	16.1
Ontario	100	0.0	44	2.3	26	3.8	16	4.4	7	5.3	6	5.7	1 [E]	21.4
Manitoba	100	0.0	59	4.2	25	8.7	10	12.7	3 [E]	18.1	2 [E]	22.2	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	74	3.6	15	11.5	2 [E]	20.3	x	x	x	x	8 [E]	27.3
Alberta	100	0.0	80	2.5	15	11.5	3 [E]	32.5	x	x	x	x	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	86	2.1	11	14.1	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	69	8.3	24 [E]	21.3	x	x	0	0.0	0	0.0	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	44	1.3	21	2.9	14	3.1	9	3.6	11	3.0	1	12.1

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5f
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have had contact with an employee of the federal government in the two years before the survey by the frequency of use of the minority language, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Frequency of use of the minority language with a federal government employee													
	Total		Always		Often		Occasionally		Rarely		Never		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	31 [E]	17.2	14 [E]	25.0	19 [E]	26.8	13 [E]	32.8	21 [E]	23.1	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	16 [E]	20.0	20 [E]	22.7	29 [E]	18.7	F	F	21 [E]	22.5	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	29 [E]	17.7	16 [E]	32.3	19 [E]	23.7	F	F	8 [E]	23.9	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	60	3.8	17	9.4	11	12.8	5 [E]	27.9	3 [E]	22.2	4 [E]	22.4
Quebec	100	0.0	53	3.1	19	6.5	13	8.8	4	14.3	4	12.5	7	14.5
Ontario	100	0.0	33	5.1	23	7.4	18	7.9	9	11.9	13	9.9	4 [E]	19.9
Manitoba	100	0.0	29	14.1	16 [E]	18.7	17 [E]	23.8	8 [E]	31.1	19 [E]	27.6	9 [E]	28.3
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	14 [E]	17.3	11 [E]	23.7	15 [E]	20.6	9 [E]	27.7	22 [E]	17.8	28 [E]	20.4
Alberta	100	0.0	25	14.7	15 [E]	19.4	15 [E]	17.5	10 [E]	22.6	28	14.0	7 [E]	28.5
British Columbia	100	0.0	24	15.9	16 [E]	18.5	11 [E]	20.3	15 [E]	19.9	24	15.1	9 [E]	29.4
Territories	100	0.0	28 [E]	28.8	F	F	18 [E]	30.0	F	F	23 [E]	29.0	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	37	3.2	20	5.2	15	5.6	9	8.1	14	6.3	6	11.1

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5g

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have had contact with an employee of their municipal government in the two years before the survey by the frequency of use of the minority language, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Frequency of use of the minority language with a municipal employee													
	Total		Always		Often		Occasionally		Rarely		Never		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	x	x	x	x	F	F	x	x	85	4.1	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	F	F	F	F	22 E	25.0	9 E	28.3	40	15.3	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	15 E	21.2	5 E	29.9	F	F	22 E	33.2	40 E	17.2	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	65	3.2	13	10.4	8	13.1	6	16.1	5	16.4	3 E	26.1
Quebec	100	0.0	28	4.8	17	7.0	17	7.4	13	8.5	15	6.4	8	13.5
Ontario	100	0.0	21	5.6	18	7.1	16	8.3	10	13.3	31	6.5	5 E	18.7
Manitoba	100	0.0	19 E	22.3	16 E	22.3	18 E	23.2	15 E	24.9	24 E	18.4	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	F	F	F	F	8 E	28.1	16 E	25.6	43	12.3	25 E	23.2
Alberta	100	0.0	F	F	F	F	10 E	27.2	12 E	22.0	61	7.2	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	17 E	25.6	70	7.2	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	72	10.8	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	27	3.8	14	5.6	12	6.6	10	8.6	31	4.4	6	12.0

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5h
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have had contact with an employee from the provincial government during the two years before the survey by the frequency of use of the minority language, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Frequency of use of the minority language with a provincial government employee													
	Total		Always		Often		Occasionally		Rarely		Never		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	F	F	x	x	11 E	26.4	10 E	27.8	58	10.0	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	9 E	19.1	13 E	28.2	24 E	18.1	16 E	22.6	34 E	17.2	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	11 E	25.9	5 E	23.2	21	25.9	22 E	27.1	31	15.7	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	59	3.4	20	7.6	11	12.9	3 E	21.0	4 E	17.4	3 E	23.2
Quebec	100	0.0	27	4.6	17	6.1	19	6.0	14	7.2	16	6.1	7	13.1
Ontario	100	0.0	27	6.4	17	7.2	17	8.1	13	9.5	21	8.7	5 E	18.4
Manitoba	100	0.0	20 E	19.6	15 E	25.5	25 E	18.4	11 E	25.6	21 E	20.5	8 E	28.5
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	7 E	28.2	F	F	7 E	20.9	12 E	23.2	42	12.2	27 E	21.7
Alberta	100	0.0	6 E	28.3	F	F	20 E	21.5	11 E	25.0	48	10.1	8 E	28.9
British Columbia	100	0.0	7 E	22.4	F	F	9 E	27.8	14 E	22.3	58	7.7	9 E	28.7
Territories	100	0.0	x	x	x	x	16 E	28.0	17 E	27.5	40 E	18.7	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	31	3.6	15	5.1	15	5.7	11	6.9	23	5.1	5	10.6

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5i
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the language used with friends, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with friends													
	Total		English only		Mostly english		English and French equally		Mostly french		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	54	6.2	26	10.7	10 E	21.1	5	11.0	4 E	24.8	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	40	7.3	23	11.7	13	14.1	18	11.1	6	16.0	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	41	7.7	20	13.3	14	13.6	17	7.5	8	11.2	0	0.0
New Brunswick	100	0.0	6	7.7	7	7.8	9	7.4	31	4.1	48	2.6	x	x
Quebec	100	0.0	40	2.3	27	3.0	13	5.0	8	5.6	7	5.9	4	9.1
Ontario	100	0.0	30	3.6	24	4.4	15	5.6	18	4.1	12	4.4	1 E	29.0
Manitoba	100	0.0	41	6.8	23	10.0	14	13.4	16	12.7	5	15.7	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	65	3.7	20	9.9	9 E	18.5	5 E	20.6	F	F	x	x
Alberta	100	0.0	57	4.5	23	9.5	10	13.7	5 E	18.0	F	F	x	x
British Columbia	100	0.0	60	4.4	27	9.1	8 E	17.7	3 E	25.5	F	F	x	x
Territories	100	0.0	33 E	17.1	33 E	16.6	16 E	32.9	11 E	29.8	F	F	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	31	2.1	20	3.1	13	4.0	18	2.7	18	2.2	1 E	24.0

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5j

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the language used when filling in written forms, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used when filling in written forms													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	60	5.4	19	12.7	12 E	18.5	6 E	23.7	3 E	23.3	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	56	5.2	27	10.3	11 E	17.3	4 E	26.2	2 E	30.5	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	64	4.2	21	10.2	9 E	18.6	1 E	30.5	F	F	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	16	4.9	15	5.5	16	6.3	15	6.5	35	3.9	3	16.2
Quebec	100	0.0	46	2.0	20	4.0	15	4.4	8	6.1	8	5.6	3	15.1
Ontario	100	0.0	43	2.5	23	4.4	14	5.4	8	5.7	10	7.0	2 E	16.8
Manitoba	100	0.0	56	4.8	21	10.2	13	15.0	4	15.4	4 E	25.5	2 E	28.5
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	67	4.0	16	11.4	5 E	20.6	2 E	30.0	1 E	28.9	8 E	26.9
Alberta	100	0.0	70	3.4	18	10.6	7 E	21.7	1 E	32.3	F	F	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	70	3.5	19	10.8	5 E	24.4	3 E	29.7	x	x	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	52	11.6	18 E	21.0	16 E	28.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	54	1.6	20	3.1	13	3.8	8	4.0	13	3.7	2	9.4

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5k

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the language spoken at home, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language spoken at home													
	Total		English only		Mostly english		English and French equally		Mostly french		French only		Neither English nor French	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	62	5.0	12 E	18.2	7 E	20.3	5 E	17.8	13	12.6	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	49	6.2	8 E	18.5	11 E	18.2	10	14.6	22	10.1	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	44	6.8	10 E	17.3	5 E	19.6	13	14.0	28	8.0	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	9	6.2	2	13.0	4	12.1	12	6.7	72	1.4	x	x
Quebec	100	0.0	50	1.7	15	4.2	7	7.1	4	8.7	5	7.6	19	3.1
Ontario	100	0.0	32	3.3	8	8.3	8	7.6	14	5.8	32	3.1	6	10.3
Manitoba	100	0.0	40	6.9	14 E	18.6	8 E	17.0	14	13.3	22	8.0	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	67	3.3	9	15.3	9 E	17.9	5 E	18.7	9	13.5	F	F
Alberta	100	0.0	55	4.6	12	15.9	8 E	17.5	7	16.5	11	11.2	7 E	19.9
British Columbia	100	0.0	60	4.1	9 E	16.8	7 E	17.2	6 E	20.1	11	14.9	8 E	21.3
Territories	100	0.0	48	12.4	F	F	F	F	16 E	29.0	21 E	20.4	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	32	2.0	8	5.8	7	5.4	12	4.1	36	1.6	5	8.4

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5l

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have used the services of a nurse in the 12 months before the survey by the language used with the health professional, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with the nurse									
	Total		English		English and French		French		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	95	1.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	88	2.7	6 E	31.7	5 E	29.3	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	82	4.1	6 E	25.9	10 E	23.4	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	15	9.0	5 E	17.0	80	1.9	x	x
Quebec	100	0.0	52	3.5	10	11.7	37	4.8	F	F
Ontario	100	0.0	57	3.7	10	11.8	29	6.0	F	F
Manitoba	100	0.0	75	5.9	11 E	30.0	14 E	21.6	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	90	3.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alberta	100	0.0	90	2.9	F	F	3 E	32.6	x	x
British Columbia	100	0.0	99	0.6	x	x	0	0.0	x	x
Territories	100	0.0	85	8.0	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	54	2.4	7	9.1	36	3.3	F	F

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5m

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have used the telephone health line or telehealth service in the 12 months before the survey by the language used with the health professional, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with the health professional									
	Total		English		English and French		French		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	62 [E]	32.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	69 [E]	23.5	0	0.0	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	12	14.1	4 [E]	27.3	81	2.7	F	F
Quebec	100	0.0	40	7.3	7 [E]	19.7	51	5.8	F	F
Ontario	100	0.0	61	5.0	5 [E]	19.9	32	8.7	3 [E]	31.6
Manitoba	100	0.0	69	11.5	x	x	23 [E]	32.1	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	82	7.7	x	x	0	0.0	x	x
Alberta	100	0.0	95	2.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
British Columbia	100	0.0	87	7.9	x	x	x	x	x	x
Territories	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	53	4.0	4	14.7	40	4.9	3 [E]	22.1

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5n
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who use the internet by the language used, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used when on the internet													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	30	13.2	38	11.0	22	15.4	4 E	11.0	F	F	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	47	8.7	31	12.0	17 E	23.5	F	11.1	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	47	8.2	35	10.8	11 E	25.0	F	7.5	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	22	6.8	29	5.6	26	6.9	11	4.1	10	14.1	3 E	22.5
Quebec	100	0.0	59	1.9	24	4.1	9	6.6	2	5.6	2	16.5	5	13.7
Ontario	100	0.0	36	3.8	34	4.0	19	4.8	5	4.1	2	13.6	4 E	26.4
Manitoba	100	0.0	52	6.7	27	11.5	13 E	17.3	3 E	12.7	x	x	4 E	30.2
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	58	6.3	16	13.4	10 E	17.9	3 E	20.6	x	x	14 E	24.4
Alberta	100	0.0	58	5.5	26	11.2	10	15.5	2 E	18.0	x	x	3 E	33.2
British Columbia	100	0.0	54	5.9	28	10.2	10 E	17.7	3 E	25.5	x	x	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	52	12.2	21 E	22.7	20 E	22.1	x	29.8	x	x	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	38	2.4	32	2.9	18	3.6	5	7.2	3	9.4	4	15.7

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5o

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who read newspapers by the language used, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used when reading newspapers													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	69	5.8	19 E	18.3	9 E	25.9	x	x	F	F	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	59	5.2	27	10.0	11 E	18.6	F	F	F	F	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	79	3.7	14 E	17.1	3 E	21.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	18	5.2	12	6.9	18	7.1	12	8.5	39	3.8	1 E	28.0
Quebec	100	0.0	44	2.5	19	4.6	14	5.4	7	7.2	13	5.3	4	15.3
Ontario	100	0.0	55	2.3	18	5.8	13	6.1	5	9.0	7	6.7	3 E	28.0
Manitoba	100	0.0	62	4.6	24	9.8	8 E	16.9	2 E	29.5	1 E	29.1	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	73	4.0	12	13.5	4 E	30.3	F	F	x	x	8 E	30.1
Alberta	100	0.0	81	3.0	11 E	19.5	4 E	23.6	x	x	x	x	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	85	2.6	9 E	18.7	F	F	x	x	x	x	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	59	10.6	25 E	21.8	F	F	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	53	1.5	16	4.0	12	4.4	5	5.8	12	3.6	3 E	16.7

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5p

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who read books by the language used, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used when reading books													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	40	9.6	27	13.6	18	14.7	8 E	24.6	6 E	19.3	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	53	6.3	26	12.9	15	16.2	5 E	31.2	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	51	7.1	24	11.4	14 E	19.1	F	F	F	F	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	17	6.1	18	6.4	22	5.9	16	7.4	26	5.6	1 E	28.3
Quebec	100	0.0	62	1.5	16	5.0	9	5.9	3	9.3	4	9.5	5	11.1
Ontario	100	0.0	33	3.6	26	4.7	21	4.8	9	7.5	8	7.0	3 E	26.5
Manitoba	100	0.0	46	7.4	31	9.8	14	14.9	3 E	22.3	2 E	27.4	4 E	31.2
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	53	6.0	23	10.3	10 E	18.4	3 E	24.4	2 E	31.0	9 E	28.9
Alberta	100	0.0	48	6.1	29	9.4	15	14.9	3 E	20.4	F	F	3 E	32.2
British Columbia	100	0.0	49	6.4	27	9.3	14	13.2	5 E	26.8	F	F	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	39 E	16.7	28 E	21.0	15 E	24.6	13 E	31.5	5 E	32.6	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	34	2.3	25	3.1	20	3.4	9	5.1	10	4.4	3	15.7

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5q

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have used the services of their family doctor in the 12 months before the survey by the language used with the health professional, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with the family doctor									
	Total		English		English and French		French		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	90	2.3	x	x	9 E	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	97	1.4	x	x	x		x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	79	3.2	5 E	31.7	16	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	20	4.4	3	15.3	77	2.7	x	x
Quebec	100	0.0	72	1.3	5	13.4	19	5.8	5	9.7
Ontario	100	0.0	63	2.1	4	10.9	31	8.7	3	24.6
Manitoba	100	0.0	80	2.9	3 E	23.2	15	32.1	x	x
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	95	1.3	x	x	x	0.0	F	F
Alberta	100	0.0	95	1.5	x	x	3 E	x	x	x
British Columbia	100	0.0	96	1.2	x	x	x	x	x	x
Territories	x	x	90	5.7	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	69	1.3	3	8.1	35	4.9	2	20.6

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5r
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have come into contact with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the two years before the survey by the language used on these occasions, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	81	7.4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	58	16.2	x	x	F	F	x	x	F	F	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	49	16.1	F	F	F	F	F	F	15 E	24.2	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	11	15.1	3 E	25.4	12 E	17.4	7 E	21.7	61	5.1	6 E	25.9
Quebec	100	0.0	F	F	x	x	F	F	x	x	12 E	32.2	67	9.3
Ontario	100	0.0	F	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	44 E	27.1
Manitoba	100	0.0	45 E	17.6	F	F	F	F	x	x	12 E	30.9	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	49	14.9	F	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	41 E	19.0
Alberta	100	0.0	62	9.9	F	F	F	F	x	x	x	x	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	75	7.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	73	11.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	38	7.2	5 E	17.4	10	13.2	4 E	18.0	29	7.5	14	12.5

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5s
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have come into contact with the municipal police in the two years before the survey by the language used on these occasions, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with the municipal police services													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	94	3.3	0	0.0	x	x	0	0.0	x	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	88	5.6	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	0	0.0	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	72	13.6	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	15 E	17.5	x	x	9 E	24.2	F	F	58	7.5	13 E	25.4
Quebec	100	0.0	22	6.5	7	13.5	10	10.9	13	10.1	40	4.4	7 E	17.7
Ontario	100	0.0	72	2.9	5 E	17.7	8	15.6	2 E	30.7	8	13.4	5 E	23.3
Manitoba	100	0.0	73	7.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	F	F	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	51 E	17.0	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	x	x	46 E	19.3
Alberta	100	0.0	83	7.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	77	8.5	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	x	x	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	x	x	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	67	2.5	4	15.3	6	13.1	2 E	33.0	12	8.6	8	12.6

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5t
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have come into contact with the provincial police in the two years before the survey by the language used on these occasions, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with the provincial police services													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	94	3.0	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	x	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	0	0.0	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0.0	0	0.0	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	F	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	33 E	23.4	45 E	20.3
Quebec	100	0.0	19	11.7	4 E	24.7	7 E	28.9	15 E	22.3	33	9.0	22	16.1
Ontario	100	0.0	48	6.9	9 E	17.5	8	15.8	4 E	24.6	23	11.8	9 E	23.3
Manitoba	100	0.0	F	F	0	0.0	x	x	0	0.0	x	x	54 E	24.1
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	x	x	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	93 E	4.7
Alberta	100	0.0	F	F	0	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	44 E	30.3
British Columbia	100	0.0	x	x	0	0.0	x	x	0	0.0	x	x	64 E	30.0
Territories	100	0.0	x	x	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	43	6.8	7 E	17.1	7	15.2	3 E	23.0	21	10.8	18	12.1

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5u
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who listen to the radio by language used, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used when listening to the radio													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	62	5.7	15	15.1	13	15.7	5 E	32.3	5 E	31.1	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	58	5.7	17	12.5	14	15.5	6 E	23.3	F	F	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	56	5.7	18	14.1	13	13.0	7	15.1	3 E	20.3	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	19	4.9	13	7.0	23	5.5	15	6.9	28	4.7	1 E	25.4
Quebec	100	0.0	52	2.0	21	4.2	13	4.5	4	10.1	6	8.6	4	13.2
Ontario	100	0.0	45	2.7	20	5.2	16	5.0	8 E	7.1	9	6.2	3 E	25.4
Manitoba	100	0.0	59	5.1	19	11.1	9 E	17.7	4 E	23.7	5 E	29.3	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	57	5.4	21	11.6	7 E	19.7	F	F	2 E	30.9	11 E	24.1
Alberta	100	0.0	69	3.9	15	13.0	10 E	19.9	F	F	2 E	29.5	3 E	33.2
British Columbia	100	0.0	56	5.5	24	12.3	9 E	18.8	4 E	29.0	4 E	29.7	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	44	14.7	29 E	21.9	F	F	x	x	F	F	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	43	1.8	18	3.4	16	3.5	8	4.8	12	3.7	3	15.6

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5v
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who provided support for daily activities to someone not living in their household in the 12 months before the survey by the language used on these occasion, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used during support for daily activities													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	68	8.9	15 E	30.4	x	x	x	x	9 E	33.0	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	48	10.9	7 E	31.3	13 E	23.1	7 E	20.5	23 E	16.7	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	41	13.4	6 E	29.4	8 E	24.8	6 E	21.9	29	13.4	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	6 E	20.3	2 E	28.2	7	15.5	9 E	16.9	74	3.0	2 E	24.7
Quebec	100	0.0	52	3.4	7	13.5	6	13.2	4 E	22.3	10	10.1	21	7.9
Ontario	100	0.0	29	7.4	7	13.5	11	10.5	7	13.0	40	5.5	6 E	18.2
Manitoba	100	0.0	35	15.1	9 E	31.2	13 E	27.7	13 E	30.0	26	13.4	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	48	9.8	8 E	28.9	8 E	21.0	F	F	9 E	25.5	22 E	23.2
Alberta	100	0.0	58	7.7	10 E	24.7	7 E	24.9	F	F	11 E	23.2	13 E	26.9
British Columbia	100	0.0	64	7.8	F	F	10 E	29.4	F	F	F	F	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	60 E	16.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	F	F	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	30	4.5	6	9.4	10	7.2	7	8.8	41	3.5	6	11.5

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5w
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who have practiced organized sports during the 12 months before the survey by the language used during these activities, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used during organized sports													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	75	5.8	17 E	21.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	50	12.2	F	F	16 E	21.0	5 E	30.7	F	F	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	53	10.8	14 E	25.1	11 E	18.9	8 E	28.7	4 E	26.9	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	7	15.0	8	14.2	20	9.0	18	11.5	43	5.9	5 E	22.7
Quebec	100	0.0	20	6.0	20	7.2	25	5.6	13	9.7	11	8.7	10	13.1
Ontario	100	0.0	40	5.4	18	7.5	18	7.5	8	11.1	7	11.3	9 E	24.8
Manitoba	100	0.0	53	8.9	18 E	20.7	14 E	18.2	3 E	27.5	2 E	29.1	9 E	29.4
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	53	10.6	10 E	25.5	F	F	x	x	x	x	31 E	19.7
Alberta	100	0.0	69	6.3	14 E	23.2	F	F	x	x	x	x	8 E	32.0
British Columbia	100	0.0	73	6.2	9 E	24.2	F	F	x	x	x	x	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	76	10.5	F	F	x	x	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	38	3.6	14	5.8	16	5.4	9	7.9	14	6.0	8	14.7

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5x

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who watch television by the language used, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used when watching television													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	32	11.4	41	9.0	18	13.3	6 E	22.3	F	F	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	44	7.0	39	8.6	15	13.8	2 E	31.6	0	0.0	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	46	6.6	35	8.7	12 E	18.1	F	F	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	13	5.4	29	4.1	27	4.7	17	6.2	13	8.8	1 E	24.5
Quebec	100	0.0	43	2.2	35	2.7	14	4.9	3	8.9	1	15.8	4	12.8
Ontario	100	0.0	29	3.7	37	3.0	19	4.2	8	7.0	3	9.2	2 E	27.4
Manitoba	100	0.0	39	7.2	42	6.7	13	14.9	3 E	23.4	1 E	30.8	2 E	33.0
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	46	5.9	33	7.4	8 E	18.4	3 E	25.5	x	x	9 E	25.6
Alberta	100	0.0	43	6.1	41	6.2	10 E	16.8	3 E	21.6	x	x	2 E	32.9
British Columbia	100	0.0	39	7.1	42	7.1	12	13.3	3 E	26.2	x	x	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	36 E	17.9	31 E	19.5	22 E	21.3	F	F	x	x	0	0.0
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	29	2.3	36	2.0	19	2.8	9	4.4	5	6.2	2	16.3

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.5y

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority by the language used when speaking to their closest neighbours, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Language used with closest neighbours													
	Total		English only		Much more English than French		English and French equally		Much more French than English		French only		Other[1]	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	79	2.4	11	13.8	5 E	16.6	2	14.1	2 E	21.1	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	55	5.1	18	13.4	11	12.6	7	11.8	8	13.9	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	51	5.6	14	14.2	11	10.7	9	9.5	12	9.4	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	10	5.3	6	8.1	14	5.7	21	5.4	49	2.5	1 E	19.2
Quebec	100	0.0	29	2.8	21	3.9	19	3.8	12	5.2	15	4.0	4	11.4
Ontario	100	0.0	45	2.3	18	4.7	19	4.6	8	5.2	9	4.6	1 E	17.1
Manitoba	100	0.0	52	5.0	17	10.7	17	9.3	8	15.6	3	15.2	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	68	3.9	15	10.9	4 E	17.0	1 E	23.8	F	F	9 E	25.5
Alberta	100	0.0	70	3.4	18	12.1	7	14.8	1 E	25.8	1 E	31.6	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	80	2.6	13	12.3	3 E	32.3	x	x	x	x	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	65	9.3	21 E	22.4	F	F	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	43	1.5	15	3.5	15	3.3	9	3.5	16	2.1	2	10.9

1. Includes unknown responses (for example, "don't know" and "refusal") as well as responses mentionning only a language other than English or French.

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.6

Mean of the general language use index for French speaking adults by main language, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Main Language							
	Total		English		French		English and French	
	Moyenne	CV	Moyenne	CV	Moyenne	CV	Moyenne	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.7	2.5	1.4	2.8	2.3	3.2	1.8	4.1
Prince Edward Island	1.9	2.4	1.4	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	6.8
Nova Scotia	2.0	2.3	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.0	8.7
New Brunswick	3.7	0.5	2.1	2.5	4.1	0.5	2.8	2.6
Ontario	2.3	0.8	1.6	1.2	3.0	0.9	2.2	1.7
Manitoba	1.9	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.2	3.8
Saskatchewan	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.5	4.8	1.9	5.2
Alberta	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.1	3.1	1.7	3.4
British Columbia	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.9	3.1	1.5	3.6
Territories	1.9	4.7	1.6	7.1	2.5	6.7	1.8	7.9
Canada less Quebec	2.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	3.3	0.6	2.1	1.3

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.7

Percentage of French speaking adults by the general index of language use, New Brunswick and regions, 2006

Regions	Language used											
	Total		English only		Mainly English		English and French		Mainly French		French only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
New Brunswick	100	0.0	4	10.1	11	5.7	19	4.8	36	3.7	30	4.2
New Brunswick North	100	0.0	1 [E]	29.3	3	15.8	12	10.3	36	6.0	48	4.7
New Brunswick Rest	100	0.0	20	13.0	35	8.0	19	11.4	18	8.5	8	12.4
New Brunswick South-East	100	0.0	3 [E]	19.9	15	9.4	32	5.5	42	4.4	9	11.7

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.8
Percentage of French speaking adults by the general index of language use, Ontario and regions, 2006

Regions	Language used											
	Total		English only		Mainly English		English and French		Mainly French		French only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Ontario	100	0.0	26	3.9	36	3.1	22	3.6	12	5.7	3	7.1
Ontario North-East	100	0.0	14	10.6	39	4.7	30	5.7	14	8.3	4 [E]	17.7
Ontario Ottawa	100	0.0	9	14.0	36	5.8	36	5.4	15	9.6	4 [E]	18.6
Ontario Rest	100	0.0	47	5.6	41	6.6	8 [E]	16.6	F	F	x	x
Ontario South-East	100	0.0	5 [E]	16.9	17	8.3	27	6.2	37	4.8	14	8.2
Ontario Toronto	100	0.0	49	5.1	37	6.6	13	13.6	x	x	0	0.0

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.9
Percentage of English speaking adults by different language use indices, Quebec, 2006

Indices	Language used									
	French only		Mainly French		English and French		Mainly English		English only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Friends	7	5.9	8	5.6	13	5.0	27	3.0	40	2.3
Immediat contacts	10	5.1	13	4.9	20	3.7	27	3.3	30	2.8
Institutions	8	5.3	17	4.1	20	4.0	26	3.1	29	2.7
Media	1	14.9	5	4.1	12	4.6	31	2.9	51	1.8
General index	2	10.1	12	4.1	22	3.7	36	2.4	27	2.9

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.10

Percentage of English speaking adults by the general language use index, Quebec and regions, 2006

Regions	Language use											
	Total		French only		Mainly French		English and French		Mainly English		English only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Quebec	100	0.0	2	10.1	12	4.3	22	3.7	36	2.4	27	2.9
Quebec Estrie and South	100	0.0	5 [E]	32.6	14	12.7	27	7.8	28	6.6	26	6.3
Quebec East	100	0.0	F	F	19	10.4	13	12.7	21	9.4	43	4.9
Quebec Montreal	100	0.0	1	15.9	11	5.8	22	4.5	39	2.7	27	3.5
Quebec West	100	0.0	x	x	11 [E]	18.8	19	10.8	26	7.9	43	5.8
Québec and surrounding area	100	0.0	18	11.4	52	4.9	21	9.0	6	15.4	3 [E]	30.7
Quebec Rest	100	0.0	12 [E]	19.5	28	9.3	24	9.7	21	9.4	15	9.3

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.11

Percentage of French speaking adults by the general index of language use by the proportion of French speaking adults in the municipality, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Proportion of minority language adults in the municipality	Language used											
	Total		English only		Mainly English		English and French		Mainly French		French only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	28	2.2	30	2.3	19	2.6	15	3.2	8	3.6
< 10	100	0.0	53	2.4	37	3.6	8	8.2	F	F	x	x
10 to 29.9	100	0.0	15	7.5	39	4.2	31	4.7	12	8.7	3 [E]	16.6
30 to 49.9	100	0.0	10	10.3	40	4.1	31	4.6	15	7.3	3 [E]	19.4
50 to 69.9	100	0.0	3 [E]	18.1	17	8.0	40	4.3	33	5.4	8	12.2
>= 70	100	0.0	F	F	3	12.8	16	6.0	43	3.6	37	4.1

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.12

Percentage of English speaking adults by language use general index by the proportion of English speaking adults in the municipality, Quebec, 2006

Proportion of minority speaking adults in municipality	Language use general index											
	Total		French only		Mainly French		English and French		Mainly English		English only	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	2	10.1	12	4.3	22	3.7	36	2.4	27	2.9
< 10%	100	0.0	11	12.4	39	6.5	27	10.0	15	11.5	8 [E]	20.9
10% to 29.9%	100	0.0	1 [E]	33.1	13	10.2	29	6.2	36	4.9	21	6.7
30% to 49.9%	100	0.0	1 [E]	19.4	10	7.3	22	5.3	39	3.4	28	4.1
50% to 69.9%	100	0.0	x	x	x	x	10 [E]	17.2	42	8.3	46	7.8
>= 70%	100	0.0	x	x	2 [E]	31.5	8 [E]	19.0	45	5.7	44	5.6

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Tableau 3.13

Mean of the language use general index for adults belonging to the official-language minority by the proportion of minority speaking adults in the municipality of residence, Quebec and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Proportion of minority speaking adults in the municipality	Region			
	Quebec		Canada less Quebec	
	Mean	CV	Mean	CV
Total	3.7	0.4	2.4	0.4
< 10%	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.1
10% to 29.9%	3.6	0.9	2.5	1.1
30% to 49.9%	3.8	0.6	2.6	1.1
50% to 69.9%	4.3	0.9	3.2	1.0
>= 70%	4.3	0.8	4.1	0.5

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 3.14

Mean of the language use index for different domains for French speaking adults by the proportion of French speaking adults in the municipality of residence, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Proportion of minority speaking adults in the municipality	Domains of use											
	Home		Friends		Immediat contacts		Work		Institutions		Media	
	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV
Total	3.1	0.7	2.8	0.6	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.8	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.5
< 10%	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.1
10% to 29.9%	3.2	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.4
30% to 49.9%	3.4	1.6	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.3	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.0	1.6
50% to 69.9%	4.1	1.3	3.7	1.2	3.6	1.0	3.1	1.6	3.2	1.3	2.5	1.6
>= 70%	4.7	0.4	4.4	0.5	4.5	0.4	3.8	1.1	4.2	0.5	3.4	0.9

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Tableau 3.15

Mean of the language use index for different domains for English speaking adults by the proportion of English speaking adults in the municipality of residence, Quebec, 2006

Proportion of minority speaking adults in the municipality	Domains of use											
	Home		Friends		Immediate contacts		Work		Institutions		Media	
	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV
Total	4.3	0.5	4.0	0.6	3.5	0.7	3.4	1.0	3.5	0.6	4.3	0.4
< 10%	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.3	3.6	1.3
10% to 29.9%	4.3	1.1	3.9	1.3	3.2	1.7	3.3	1.9	3.3	1.5	4.3	0.8
30% to 49.9%	4.4	0.7	4.1	0.8	3.6	1.0	3.5	1.5	3.6	1.0	4.3	0.5
50% to 69.9%	4.7	0.7	4.5	1.1	4.2	1.1	3.9	1.7	4.2	1.2	4.6	0.5
>= 70%	4.8	0.6	4.5	1.0	4.3	1.2	3.8	1.7	4.2	1.0	4.6	0.5

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 4.2
Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who know both English and French by the importance given to obtaining health services in the minority language, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Importance of obtaining health services in the minority language									
	Total		Very important or important		Somewhat important		Not very or not important		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	44	9.0	20	13.3	36	10.4	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	43	8.1	25	11.1	31	8.7	x	x
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	42	8.4	21	12.9	37	8.8	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	80	1.3	10	8.0	10	7.5	F	F
Quebec	100	0.0	75	1.2	12	5.9	13	5.4	1 [E]	23.0
Ontario	100	0.0	54	2.3	18	5.7	28	4.1	1 [E]	30.4
Manitoba	100	0.0	42	6.7	20	10.8	37	7.9	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	23	9.3	21	11.7	51	6.0	F	F
Alberta	100	0.0	27	8.7	21	10.6	51	5.4	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	28	10.0	17	12.5	53	5.6	x	x
Territories	100	0.0	39	15.7	13 [E]	31.9	47	13.7	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	53	1.5	17	3.9	29	2.5	1 [E]	16.8

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 4.3.1

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who know both English and French by the importance given to obtaining health services in the minority language by the proportion of English speaking adults in their municipality, Quebec, 2006

Proportion of minority language adults in the municipality	Importance of obtaining health services in the minority language									
	Total		Very important or important		Somewhat important		Not very or not important		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	75	1.2	12	5.9	13	5.4	1 [E]	23.0
< 10	100	0.0	58	4.7	15	9.8	25	9.1	F	F
10 to 29.9	100	0.0	76	2.5	11	12.9	12	11.8	x	x
30 to 49.9	100	0.0	76	1.8	12	8.9	11	8.7	1 [E]	31.4
50 to 69.9	100	0.0	86	3.2	9 [E]	25.0	5 [E]	32.7	0	0.0
>= 70	100	0.0	84	2.6	7 [E]	20.7	8 [E]	20.1	x	x

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Table 4.3.2

Percentage of adults belonging to the official-language minority who know both English and French by the importance given to obtaining health services in the minority language by the proportion of French speaking adults in their municipality, Canada less Quebec, 2006

Proportion of minority language adults in the municipality	Importance of obtaining health services in the minority language									
	Total		Very important or important		Somewhat important		Not very or not important		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	53	1.5	17	3.9	29	2.5	1 [E]	16.8
< 10	100	0.0	35	4.1	20	6.1	43	3.3	1 [E]	21.6
10 to 29.9	100	0.0	59	2.9	16	7.9	24	6.5	F	F
30 to 49.9	100	0.0	60	2.8	18	7.2	21	6.8	x	x
50 to 69.9	100	0.0	69	2.6	14	9.5	16	8.8	x	x
>= 70	100	0.0	87	1.2	7	11.1	5	12.5	x	x

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 4.4
Percentage of French speaking adults who know both English and French by the perceived level of difficulty in obtaining health services in the minority language, provinces and Canada less Quebec, 2006

Provinces	Perceived level of difficulty in obtaining health services in the minority language									
	Total		Very difficult, difficult or impossible		Neither difficult nor easy		Very easy or easy		Unknown	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.0	78	4.8	F	F	15 [E]	23.4	x	x
Prince Edward Island	100	0.0	66	5.4	14 [E]	16.6	19 [E]	17.9	F	F
Nova Scotia	100	0.0	57	7.6	13 [E]	17.2	28	13.3	x	x
New Brunswick	100	0.0	11	6.6	11	8.0	77	1.5	F	F
Ontario	100	0.0	40	3.3	18	5.4	39	2.8	3 [E]	18.2
Manitoba	100	0.0	40	8.1	23	12.9	33	9.7	F	F
Saskatchewan	100	0.0	72	4.5	9 [E]	24.6	11 [E]	18.1	8 [E]	26.7
Alberta	100	0.0	67	5.4	15 [E]	22.1	14 [E]	17.3	F	F
British Columbia	100	0.0	71	6.1	11 [E]	23.5	14 [E]	28.3	F	F
Territories	100	0.0	64	12.8	F	F	27 [E]	31.2	x	x
Canada less Quebec	100	0.0	35	2.4	16	4.0	46	1.7	2	13.3

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.1a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	360	5.0	340	5.3	x	x
English	290	7.0	270	7.4	x	x
- Immersion	160	11.5	160	11.7	x	x
- Regular	130	13.2	120	14.2	x	x
French	60 E	17.0	60 E	17.0	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.1b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	190	7.4	180	7.9	x	x
English	180	8.1	160	8.8	x	x
- Immersion	50 E	17.7	50 E	17.7	0	0.0
- Regular	120	11.4	110	12.5	x	x
French	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.1c

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	82	3.8	81	4.0	x	x
- Immersion	46	9.6	47	9.6	x	x
- Regular	37	12.1	35	13.0	x	x
French	17 E	17.6	18 E	17.4	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.1d

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	91	2.4	90	2.6	x	x
- Immersion	27	16.5	29	16.3	0	0.0
- Regular	64	7.7	61	8.6	x	x
French	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.2a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Prince Edward Island, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	820	5.9	810	5.9	x	x
English	450	13.8	440	14.2	x	x
- Immersion	180 E	24.5	180 E	24.7	x	x
- Regular	270 E	21.4	260 E	21.9	x	x
French	370	14.0	370	14.0	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.2b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Prince Edward Island, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	440	9.1	430	9.4	x	x
English	280	13.6	270	14.2	x	x
- Immersion	110 E	25.6	100 E	26.2	x	x
- Regular	180 E	19.3	170 E	19.9	x	x
French	160	16.4	160	16.4	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.2c

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Prince Edward Island, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	55	11.4	54	11.7	x	x
- Immersion	22 E	22.8	22 E	22.9	x	x
- Regular	33 E	20.2	32 E	20.8	x	x
French	45	13.9	45	13.9	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.2d

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Prince Edward Island, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	64	8.5	63	8.9	x	x
- Immersion	24 E	23.4	23 E	24.3	x	x
- Regular	40	16.0	41	16.2	x	x
French	35	15.6	36	15.4	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.3a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Nova Scotia, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	4,580	6.7	4,500	6.8	x	x
English	2,410	13.0	2,330	13.4	x	x
- Immersion	700 E	24.2	660 E	25.0	x	x
- Regular	1,710 E	18.3	1,670 E	18.6	x	x
French	2,130	11.6	2,120	11.6	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.3b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Nova Scotia, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	2,420	9.3	2,410	9.3	x	x
English	1,400	14.9	1,400	14.9	0	0.0
- Immersion	530 E	28.7	530 E	28.7	0	0.0
- Regular	870 E	19.9	870 E	19.9	0	0.0
French	1,010 E	18.8	1,010 E	18.8	0	0.0
Other	x	x	0	0.0	x	x

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.3c

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Nova Scotia, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	53	9.8	52	10.2	x	x
- Immersion	15 E	23.9	15 E	24.7	x	x
- Regular	37	15.6	37	15.9	x	x
French	46	11.0	47	11.1	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.3d

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Nova Scotia, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	58	11.6	58	11.6	0	0.0
- Immersion	22 E	26.8	22 E	26.8	0	0.0
- Regular	36 E	17.8	36 E	17.8	0	0.0
French	42	16.2	42	16.2	0	0.0
Other	x	x	0	0.0	x	x

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.4a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, New Brunswick, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	22,500	2.7	22,110	2.8	F	F
English	4,190	8.6	3,860	9.4	x	x
- Immersion	2,410	12.3	2,270	12.8	x	x
- Regular	1,780	15.1	1,590	16.1	x	x
French	18,280	3.3	18,220	3.3	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.4b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, New Brunswick, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	13,570	3.6	13,400	3.7	x	x
English	2,790	11.1	2,640	11.8	x	x
- Immersion	1,540 E	17.4	1,530 E	17.6	x	x
- Regular	1,250 E	16.8	1,110 E	18.0	x	x
French	10,580	4.7	10,560	4.7	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.4c

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, New Brunswick, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0
English	19	8.3	17	8.9	x	x
- Immersion	11	12.3	10	12.7	x	x
- Regular	8	14.7	7	15.7	x	x
French	81	1.9	82	1.9	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.4d

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, New Brunswick, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	21	10.6	20	11.2	x	x
- Immersion	11 E	17.0	11 E	17.1	x	x
- Regular	9	16.5	8 E	17.8	x	x
French	78	2.9	79	2.9	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.5a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Ontario, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	81,320	2.4	75,230	2.5	6,090	15.2
English	36,010	5.3	31,040	5.8	4,980 E	18.1
- Immersion	11,710	9.9	10,310	11.0	1,400 E	22.9
- Regular	24,310	7.4	20,730	8.1	3,580 E	23.3
French	44,640	3.7	43,530	3.8	1,110 E	26.6
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.5b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Ontario, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	46,970	3.3	42,770	3.9	4,200 E	30.4
English	24,950	6.5	21,270	7.5	F	F
- Immersion	6,200 E	17.6	5,700 E	19.0	x	x
- Regular	18,760	8.5	15,560	9.0	F	F
French	21,150	5.4	20,630	5.4	x	x
Other	870 E	26.5	870 E	26.5	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.5c

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Ontario, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0
English	44	4.3	41	4.8	82	6.2
- Immersion	14	9.7	14	10.7	23 E	23.0
- Regular	30	6.5	28	7.2	59	12.0
French	55	3.4	58	3.4	18 E	27.8
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.5d

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Ontario, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0
English	53	4.7	50	5.2	88	8.4
- Immersion	13 E	17.1	13 E	17.8	x	x
- Regular	40	7.1	36	7.4	76	13.4
French	45	5.5	48	5.3	x	x
Other	2 E	26.3	2 E	26.2	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.6a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Manitoba, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	7,180	4.7	6,570	6.0	F	F
English	3,500	10.6	3,200	11.6	x	x
- Immersion	1,120 E	21.3	1,100 E	21.7	x	x
- Regular	2,370	15.0	2,090	15.9	x	x
French	3,440	10.3	3,230	10.4	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	x	x

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.6b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Manitoba, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	4,340	7.3	3,990	8.1	x	x
English	2,890	12.3	2,550	13.9	x	x
- Immersion	820 E	26.3	720 E	26.9	x	x
- Regular	2,070 E	17.3	1,820 E	19.6	x	x
French	1,410 E	16.7	1,410 E	16.7	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.6c
Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Manitoba, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0
English	49	9.3	49	9.2	x	x
- Immersion	16 E	21.1	17 E	20.9	x	x
- Regular	33	13.8	32	13.9	x	x
French	48	9.3	49	9.2	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	x	x

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.6d
Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Manitoba, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	67	8.4	64	9.4	x	x
- Immersion	19 E	25.5	18 E	26.3	x	x
- Regular	48	14.2	46	15.8	x	x
French	33 E	17.1	35 E	16.9	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.7a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Saskatchewan, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	2,670	3.6	2,450	4.3	220 E	28.6
English	1,900	5.8	1,690	6.6	210 E	29.8
- Immersion	400 E	16.7	340 E	16.9	x	x
- Regular	1,500	7.1	1,350	7.8	F	F
French	760	10.5	750	10.6	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.7b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Saskatchewan, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	1,870	4.5	1,760	5.1	x	x
English	1,510	6.1	1,400	6.9	x	x
- Immersion	370 E	20.2	350 E	20.7	x	x
- Regular	1,150	8.2	1,050	8.9	x	x
French	300 E	20.4	300 E	20.4	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.7c

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Saskatchewan, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0
English	71	4.1	69	4.5	94	6.5
- Immersion	15	16.2	14	16.4	x	x
- Regular	56	5.8	55	6.1	66 E	21.4
French	28	10.3	30	10.1	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.7d

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Saskatchewan, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	81	4.1	80	4.4	x	x
- Immersion	20 E	19.2	20 E	19.6	x	x
- Regular	61	7.1	60	7.6	x	x
French	16 E	20.1	17 E	20.0	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.8a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Alberta, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	13,010	4.9	11,520	6.0	1,480 E	25.9
English	9,550	6.9	8,090	8.2	1,460 E	26.3
- Immersion	2,690 E	17.2	2,530 E	17.3	x	x
- Regular	6,860	9.3	5,560	10.7	1,300 E	29.1
French	3,280	15.1	3,250	15.2	x	x
Other	180 E	32.5	180 E	32.5	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.8b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Alberta, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	5,950	8.8	5,340	10.2	x	x
English	4,950	10.8	4,340	12.8	x	x
- Immersion	610 E	28.7	590 E	29.5	x	x
- Regular	4,340	12.6	3,760	14.9	x	x
French	640 E	27.0	640 E	27.0	0	0.0
Other	F	F	F	F	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.8c

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Alberta, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0
English	73	4.9	70	5.6	98	2.1
- Immersion	21	16.4	22	15.9	x	x
- Regular	53	8.0	48	9.1	87	12.8
French	25	14.1	28	13.8	x	x
Other	1 E	32.9	2 E	32.7	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.8d

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Alberta, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	83	4.5	81	5.3	x	x
- Immersion	10 E	29.3	11 E	30.4	x	x
- Regular	73	6.8	70	8.0	x	x
French	11 E	27.4	12 E	27.8	0	0.0
Other	F	F	F	F	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.9a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, British Columbia, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	10,760	5.1	9,820	6.1	940 E	26.9
English	8,040	8.9	7,120	10.5	910 E	27.5
- Immersion	2,360 E	25.5	2,240 E	26.5	x	x
- Regular	5,680	11.3	4,890	13.9	800 E	28.9
French	2,670 E	18.2	2,650 E	18.3	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.9b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, British Columbia, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	6,140	8.0	4,940	10.8	1,200 E	30.9
English	5,550	9.1	4,350	11.7	1,200 E	30.9
- Immersion	1,340 E	25.4	1,270 E	26.5	x	x
- Regular	4,210	11.5	3,080	14.7	1,130 E	32.7
French	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.9c

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, British Columbia, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0
English	75	6.2	73	7.1	98	2.7
- Immersion	22 E	23.2	23 E	24.2	x	x
- Regular	53	10.7	50	12.6	85	11.9
French	25 E	18.7	27 E	19.0	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.9d

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, British Columbia, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0
English	90	4.7	88	5.8	100	0.0
- Immersion	22 E	23.6	26 E	23.6	x	x
- Regular	69	9.0	62	11.2	95	4.4
French	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.10a

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Territories, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	370	14.2	350	14.9	x	x
English	190 E	19.4	170 E	19.9	x	x
- Immersion	x	x	x	x	x	x
- Regular	160 E	21.0	150 E	21.5	x	x
French	170 E	25.8	160 E	27.4	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.10b

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Territories, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	Number	CV	Number	CV	Number	CV
Total	320 E	17.7	290 E	19.0	x	x
English	270 E	20.2	240 E	21.8	x	x
- Immersion	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
- Regular	250 E	21.3	220 E	23.1	x	x
French	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.10c

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the primary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Territories, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	50 E	17.1	50 E	17.9	x	x
- Immersion	x	x	x	x	x	x
- Regular	43 E	18.8	44 E	19.5	x	x
French	46 E	18.9	45 E	20.0	x	x
Other	x	x	x	x	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Table 5.10d

Distribution of children with at least one French speaking parent by the language of the secondary school attended, by parents' rights holder status, Territories, 2006

Language of the school	Children with a French speaking parent					
	Total		Children of rights holder parents [1]		Children of non rights holder parents	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Total	100	0.0	100	0.0	x	x
English	85	9.3	83	10.3	x	x
- Immersion	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
- Regular	78	10.8	76	11.9	x	x
French	x	x	x	x	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

1. Rights holders is based on the biological parents

CV Coefficient of variation

Note: A method to determine whether two estimates are significantly different can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Appendix F Note on the construction of the language use indices

Note on the construction of the language use indices

The indices used in this section were developed in the following manner. Whether it comes to the use of English or French, in all cases where people use only the language of the majority, they are assigned a value of 1, while those who use only the language of the minority are assigned a value of 5. In general, the large majority of questions consisted of a scale with five levels. For certain questions, there were only three possible categories: "French", "English and French", and "English". The median category therefore corresponds to a value of 3.

Two approaches were used to present the results covering each of the indices: one on language categories, another by average level of use of languages. The second approach consisted essentially of summing the values obtained from each of the questions and dividing this sum by the number of questions answered by the respondent. For the first type, the average scores obtained were regrouped into five categories. However, given that the results obtained consisted of a continuous scale from 1 to 5, we identified thresholds which allowed us to redistribute the values among the following five language categories: "Only the majority language", "Mainly the majority language", "Both languages equally", "Mainly the minority language", "Only the minority language". The corresponding thresholds for these categories are as follows: "1 to 1.49", "1.50 to 2.49", "2.50 to 3.49", "3.50 to 4.49" and "4.50 to 5.0". Since no perfect solution exists to carry out such a distribution, this approach has the advantage of centering the values on either side of the median category and cutting down the range of values at the extremities of the scale.

Finally, the general language use index was drawn up not by using the average of values for all 23 variables, but by adding the value obtained for the question on languages used with friends to the average values obtained on each of the four following indices: languages at work, immediate contacts, institutions and media. Such an approach offers the advantage of not assigning too much importance to a domain made up of numerous questions to the detriment of another composed of fewer questions.

Lastly it should be noted that information covering language used at home was used in the same manner as that regarding friends. By using both the information on language spoken most often and language spoken regularly, the variable created is made up of the same five categories explained above.

Appendix G List of partners

Departments and agencies involved in the financing and the development of the survey:

- Department of Canadian Heritage
- Department of Citizenship and Immigration
- Health Canada
- Human Resources and Social Development Canada
- Industry Canada
- Justice Canada
- Office of the Commissioner of Official-languages
- Official-languages Secretariat
- Public Service Human Resources Management Agency of Canada
- Western Economic Diversification Canada